FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SHULTZ REPORTEDLY VOICES U.S. SUPPORT TO ALFONSIN

PY311546 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1500 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA) -- According to press reports, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz allegedly held a telephone conversation with President Raul Alfonsin to voice U.S. support of the Argentine democratic system in view of the attempts to disrupt institutional order. Shultz reportedly consulted Alfonsin on the advisability of the United States issuing an official statement in support of the Argentine Government, an initiative the Argentine chief of state allegedly turned down. Alfonsin allegedly held the phone conversation last Sunday, 27 October, from the Presidential House in Olivos, where he was visited that (?day) by Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and U.S. Ambassador Frank Ortiz to discuss the same matter. Alfonsin allegedly told Shultz that a U.S. statement supporting his government could prompt criticisms against him in the midst of the election campaign.

Ambassador Ortiz, for his part, allegedly voiced his country's concern over the "perturbation" plan denounced by the government and the alleged connection of the promoters of this plan with drug trafficking and arms sales. Moreover, Ortiz allegedly discussed with Alfonsin and Caputo the reports stating that former General Guillermo Suarez Mason, whose extradition was requested by the Argentine Government to the United States, is allegedly residing in Miami. The U.S. ambassador also allegedly discussed with President Alfonsin press reports that the U.S. government supplied Argentina with information on the perturbation plans.

BOLIVIAN GENERAL BANZER VISITS ALFONSIN

PY311859 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Relay from Government House by reporter Silvina Martinez Porta]

[Excerpt] Good afternoon. President Alfonsin is now in his Olivos residence, as he always is on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Today at midday he received Bolivian General Hugo Banzer Suarez who is leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action Party [ADN]. Despite our attempts to find out the reasons for the meeting, the official spokesman only announced that the meeting had taken place and gave no details. However, we can guess that they probably discussed the situation in the two countries, evaluated the fight against drug trafficking, and discussed the joint promotion of Latin American democracies.

MARTINEZ BLAMES BOMBINGS ON RIGHTIST SECTORS

PY311930 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Vice President Martinez has said he is convinced that the attacks that have taken place lately have been perpetrated by rightist sectors, and he added they are in keeping with the actions of the last dictatorship, since that period was well known for the activities of rightist members under the protection and complicity of the state. Martinez made these statements during a press conference at (El Cabillal) international airport in San Salvador de Jujuy this morning. LRA-22 of Jujuy reports the following on this subject:

[Begin relay] [Unidentified reporter] You once said that the terrorists who are planting bombs now were rightists. [words indistinct]

[Martinez] I reiterate it, because they represent continuity with the process of the last dictatorship, which was well known for the participation of rightist individuals rather than leftists. Nearly all of them were rightists. We blame those who wish to continue with the process for the violent terrorist attacks that are taking place throughout the country. [end relay]

These were the statements made by Vice President Victor Martinez upon arriving at San Salvador de Jujuy airport.

JUSTICIALIST LEADER PROTESTS CANDIDATE'S ARREST

PY311732 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2204 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Catamarca, 30 Oct (TELAM) -- Vicente Leonides Saadi, first vice president of the Justicialist party, this afternoon sent a telegram to Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli energically protesting the arbitrary arrest of Luis Martinez, candidate for national deputy of the San Juan Frejuli [Justicilaist Liberation Front]. The full text of the telegram sent to the interior minister was learned during a telephone conversation with the Catamarca senator's spokesman. Following is the text of the message:

On behalf of the Justicialist Party, I hereby energetically protest the arbitrary arrest of candidate for national deputy Martinez, who has a working class background and is from San Juan. This act is aimed at discrediting our candidates and violates immunities granted to candidates recognized by a current law.

Signed: Vicente L. Saadi, acting Party President

LA PRENSA JOURNALIST REARRESTED; APPEAL PLANNED

PY311353 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA) -- Journalist Daniel Horacio Rodriguez, who works under the pen name Daniel Lupa for the Buenos Aires newspaper LA PRENSA, has again been arrested by members of the Interior Superintendency of the Federal Police and has been placed at the disposal of the Executive Branch by virtue of the state of siege. He was arrested hours after the National Court of Appeals had revoked the preventive habeas corpus that had been granted in the first instance.

The order for Rodriguez' arrest was issued last night, and he was arrested at 0100 [0400 GMT] at his home.

Members of the Interior Superintendency arrived at the journalist's home to arrest him; he asked for a few minutes in order to gather some belongings, while his relatives telephoned his lawyer, Alberto Rodriguez Varela.

The Court of Appeals revoked the preventive habeas corpus writ yesterday, and Rodriguez' lawyers have announced that they will submit an extraordinary appeal to the Supreme Court within the 10-day period that the law grants.

INJUNCTION ON BEHALF OF JOURNALIST DENIED

PY010303 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0107 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- Trial Judge Rodolfo Ricotta Denby rejected tonight the request for preventive habeas corpus submitted on behalf of journalist Jorge Antonio Vago by his lawyer Oscar Igounet, Jr.

Takes Asylum at Embassy

PY010120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0101 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- Journalist Jorge Antonio Vago, whose detention was ordered by the Executive Branch on charges of involvement in acts of disturbance, has taken asylum at the Paraguayan Embassy in Buenos Aires and may exercise his option to leave the country.

The information was released tonight by the Interior Ministry in a communique in which it states that the Paraguayan Embassy has verbally informed the Foreign Ministry that Mr Jorge Antonio Vago has taken asylum in that diplomatic mission. The Interior Ministry communique adds that Vago is among those charged by the Argentine authorities under Decrees 2069 and 2070 for involvement in actions that prompted the state of siege.

The communique concludes by stating that the Argentine government has informed the Paraguayan ambassador that, under Article 23 of the Constitution, Mr Vago may exercise his option to leave the country as long as he complies with legal requirements.

OFFICER TO REMAIN FREE WHILE CASE PENDING

Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0008 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- Trial Judge Rodolfo Ricotta Denby today upheld a preventive habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of Major Sergio Horacio Granada. Thus, Judge Ricotta orders the Interior Ministry to refrain from arresting Maj Granada until a decision by the Sixth Criminal Appellate court reversing an earlier habeas corpus writ granted by Trial Judge Luis Enrique Velazco becomes effective.

COURT REVOKES HABEAS CORPUS FOR OFFICER

PY010317 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2158 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- The Third Criminal Appellate Court today rejected a preventive habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of Colonel Pascual Guerrieri by attorney Carlos Alberto Sanchez Herrera and revoked an earlier decision by Trial Judge Rodolfo Ricotta Denby. Judge Ricotta had upheld the habeas corpus petition and ordered the Interior Ministry to refrain from arresting Col Guerrieri.

BOMB DAMAGES TECHNICAL SCHOOL IN BUENOS AIRES

PY010044 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2358 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (DYN) -- A medium-powered bomb exploded tonight at a technical school in Palermo Viejo District, causing heavy damage but no injuries, the police said. The blast occurred shortly after 2000 [2300 GMT] in the school located at 920 Salguero Street, approximately 30 blocks from downtown Buenos Aires.

NATIONAL CONGRESS, SCHOOLS RECEIVE BOMB THREATS

PY311231 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1012 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA) -- Between last night and early this morning three schools and the National Congress received bomb threats, but later it was confirmed that all four cases were false alarms.

Congressional security guards reported the threat to the police by telephone; the bomb squad arrived immediately and carried out a careful check but no explosive device was found.

The other threats were received at the No. 9 Technical School, at the corner of Lavalle and Rodriguez Pena Streets in the downtown area of this capital, at a private school on the corner of Chacabuco and Estados Unidos Streets in the San Telmo district of this capital, and at a religious school at 5400 Nicolas Descalza Street in the Villa del Parque district. The police carried out checks in all these cases, but with negative results.

BRIEFS

CONSUL APPOINTED -- Gustavo Jose Caceres has been appointed Argentine consul in San Francisco, the United States. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 85 PY]

TRADE WITH NICARAGUA -- Talking about Nicaraguan-Argentine trade, Nicaraguan Ambassador to Argentina Ricardo J. Zambrana was reported that Argentina has granted a $45-million credit to Nicaragua and has donated another $5 million. He said that his country has bought 35,000 tons of corn and 20,000 tons of beans from Salta Province. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1543 GMT 29 Oct 85 PY]

POLISH ENGINEERING ASSISTANCE -- Polish engineers will cooperate in the reactivation of the La Casualided sulphur mine, which is located in Salta Province. The Polish experts in sulphur research and processing will provide assistance in the feasibility (?survey) to be conducted to achieve the reactivation of the mine. [Text] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 85 PY]

PAZ SENDS SUPPORT MESSAGE TO ARGENTINA'S ALFONSIN

PY311855 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] President Victor Paz Estenssoro has sent a message to Argentine President Raul Alfonsin expressing Bolivia's support of Argentina's recovery effort. The document, released to the media last night, states:

I have the honor of sending you this personal message at a decisive time for your government and for Argentine democracy, of which you are an exemplary leader. The noble task of bringing recovery to the Argentine nation, which is being carried out by your illustrious government, has my wholehearted support. This enterprise, which encompasses a lofty economic, social, and institutional reorganizing policy, strives with enviable courage for justice and law to safeguard your people and consolidate democracy. Our two nations, which since long ago have been united by traditional historic ties and a common destiny, are currently engaged in tasks of understanding, contributing to, and identifying our ideals as the base of the union sought by our peoples for the greatness and integration of Latin America. Upon reasserting my desire to strengthen even further our mutual cooperation, which unite us, I extend to Your Excellency my best wishes and personal greetings.

Signed: Victor Paz Estenssoro, Constitutional President of Bolivia

PLANNING MINISTER SAYS HYPERINFLATION CURBED

PY312354 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Report from Government House by Juan Palavichini]

[Excerpt] A cabinet meeting presided over by President Victor Paz Estenssoro ended a few minutes ago. Among those present to discuss mainly economic affairs were the planning minister, the president of [words indistinct], and members of the Congress. At the end of this meeting Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez, minister of planning and coordination, said that the economic stabilization policy has won its first great victory because there has been no issuance of currency without backing. The minister also stated that hyperinflation has been curbed.

GOVERNMENT TO EXPLOIT NONTRADITIONAL MINERALS

PY312114 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The government has announced that groups of miners will be taken to the eastern part of the country in order to exploit minerals capable of yielding income for the state, which is being compelled to cut down on tin production in view of the international slump of this mineral. Mines and Metallurgy Minister Sinforoso Cabrera released this information and explained that young miners between 20 and 30 years of age and their families will be taken to eastern mining units. The minister emphasized that the exploitation of nontraditional minerals in the Bolivian east will provide new prospects for the country, which has suffered a severe economic shock because of the shutdown of the international tin market. The minister added that the project is another option for Bolivia, although it will not yield immediate benefits. Although the minister did not specify the kind of minerals that will be exploited in the eastern region, it is known that there are certain studies that will allow the Mining Corporation of Bolivia to start exploiting within a short time gold deposits located in the northeastern area, in Beni and Pando Departments, where Brazilians are currently illegally prospecting for gold.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF VISITING PRC PREMIER

Holds Talks With Sarney

PY312245 Paris AFP in Spanish 2051 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Oct (AFP) -- During their first meeting today in Brasilia, President Jose Sarney and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang agreed that the foreign debt payment cannot be to the detriment of the standard of living of the people or the growth of their economies.

Zhao defended peace for Central America and the world, rejected interference in the self-determination of people in the region, and called for cooperation and the economic growth of the Third World countries, especially in Latin America. Rubens Ricupero, Brazilian presidential adviser on international affairs, said that Zhao supports the Brazilian position regarding the foreign debt and Central America. In this regard, Sarney and Zhao agreed on the need for negotiated solutions without foreign interference, and that the developing and industrialized countries should cooperate to ease tension so that the world can be guided to a firm and lasting peace.

Zhao Ziyang evaluated the North-South dialogue as still very tense with a great deal of turbulence and possibilities of conflicts, as shown by the arms race between the great powers. Zhao labeled as positive the active role for peace of the people of the superpowers which shows that no one wants war, and he said this is a force that can stop conflicts.

After pointing out that China has no alliance with the United States or the USSR, Zhao reaffirmed his country's absolute independence. Zhao said that China, like Latin America, is committed to economic development, the development of its vast potential, the need for a new international economic order, the strengthening of hard-won independence, the following of an autonomous policy, facing up to arbitrary positions, and enduring the consequences.

In conclusion, the Chinese premier made a call to the industrialized countries, saying that the creditor countries should use good sense to promote the development and growth of the developing countries.

Visits University

PY010210 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] President Jose Sarney has announced that he will address the nation. He has also met PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. Correspondent Rosa Maria Magalhaes filed this report:

[Begin recording] President Sarney will address the nation on 4 November, when he will report the figures that confirm that [words indistinct] of the New Republic during these first months. He will also [word indistinct] the government's social proposal and its commitment to achieving economic growth. This morning, Press Under Secretary Antonio Frota Neto commented on some of the topics the president will address in his speech: The inflation rate, which early this year was expected to reach 300 percent in December, will barely reach 200 percent, that is, 24 percentage points lower than in 1984; the gross national product will grow by 7 percent, as compared to 4.5 percent in 1984; reserves will stand at $9 billion; and most important of all, the unemployment rate has fallen from (?7.8) to 4.5 percent. According to Frota Neta, these are not mere figures. They are evidence that the country is on the right course. [end recording]

In addition to economic matters, international relations were also included in today's Planalto Palace agenda. This morning, President Sarney held a working meeting with PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang. Correspondent Marcelo Cordeiro covered the meeting:

[Cordeiro] The figures that President Sarney will report to the nation were submitted to the PRC visitor today. Nevertheless, Zhao was already aware of the success the New Republic has achieved during these first months in power. Zhao supported the Brazilian decision to strengthen its economic growth, drawing a parallel with what is being done in the PRC.

In addition to economic matters, the two heads of state also addressed international issues. Brazil and the PRC agreed on the need to find peaceful solutions to world crises, particularly in Central America.

Sarney and Zhao agreed that two large countries like Brazil and the PRC must develop their potential to promote economic growth and raise the living standards of their people. During the meeting, it was clear that ideological and political affairs have nothing to do with commercial matters.

The meeting, which was held at Planalto Palace, lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. Once it ended, President Sarney walked down the palace ramp with the PRC premier and accompanied him to the car that was to take the visitor to the National Congress building.

Ulysses Guimaraes, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, was supposed to have lunch with Zhao. However, instead of having lunch, they held a closed-door meeting. Guimaraes referred to the conversation and to the reason they postponed their lunch.

[Begin recording] During the meeting, it was possible to see that the PRC is sincerely interested in promoting bilateral ties, particularly in the economic and commercial areas. Zhao did not have lunch because he was slightly ill. I have the impression that [words indistinct] the altitude of 2,700 meters between Bogota and Brasilia. Instead, we had a conversation which, in my judgment, was more profitable than [words indistinct]. [end recording]

This afternoon, the PRC premier visited the University of Brasilia and lectured on the PRC foreign policy at Itamaraty. Correspondent Jara Maurente filed this report:

The PRC [words indistinct] and at the same time, to maintain its independence and self-determination in its foreign policy, said Zhao Ziyang during a lecture on the current PRC foreign policy he delivered at Itamaraty today. Zhao defended world peace and said that for the PRC, a measure is fair or unfair depending on whether or not it preserves world peace. He added that the PRC does not want to be a superpower and that it strongly opposes all types of hegemonies and policies based on force, in order to prevent the rich from oppressing the poor and the powerful from threatening the weak. He stated that the PRC wants to strengthen economic and technical cooperation with all the Third World countries on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit. Concerning the developing countries' debt, Zhao said that he expects the developed countries and the international financial agencies will adopt an attitude of cooperation and will help dcbtors reactivate their economies so that they can repay their debts.

Shortly before delivering his lecture at Itamaraty, the PRC premier visited the University of Brasilia, where he was given a book entitled "Brazilian (?Mythology)," which was published by the university. [Words indistinct] another book that shows the main PRC historical crafted artifacts that are kept at the Imperial Museum in the Forbidden City in Beijing.

This evening, Zhao Ziyang and his entourage will attend a dinner to be hosted by President Sarney at Itamaraty. Tomorrow he will pay several courtesy visits in Brasilia, will hold another meeting with President Sarney at Planalto Palace, and will host a press conference.

Speaks at Foreign Ministry

PY010214 Paris AFP in Spanish 2357 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 31 Oct (AFP) -- The PRC firmly opposes the world conventional and nuclear arms race, PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang stated here today in a lecture on his country's foreign policy held in the Foreign Ministry. Zhao, who arrived in Brasilia Wednesday night -- the second stage of his Latin American trip which began in Bogota in Monday and will also include Argentina and Venezuela -- said that China would never be a client of the superpowers or of any blocs.

After stating that China is a developing socialist country and that its people are dedicated to the task of developing the nation, Zhao added that the foreign policy of his country is based on independence, self-determination, and peace.

Zhao said that the arms race between the great powers is the biggest threat to world peace, and he emphasized that China is firmly opposed to the arms race, both conventional and nuclear, and it supports a ban on the construction of nuclear arms and their total destruction.

After asserting that China's nuclear arsenal is for its defense and to combat the nuclear monopoly and blackmail by the great powers, the Chinese premier said that the PRC Government has assured on various occasions that it will not take the initiative in using nuclear arms and will never use them against nonnuclear nations or zones.

The Chinese premier and President Jose Sarney agreed in their first meeting this morning in Brasilia -- which lasted 1 hour and 45 minutes -- that nations cannot pay their foreign debt in a way that lowers the standard of living of their peoples.

Sarney, Zhao Speak at Banquet

PY010226 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Brasilia, 31 Oct (EFE) -- China has expressed solidarity with the Latin American debtor countries which want to promote the North-South dialogue and the establishment of a new international economic order. Premier Zhao Ziyang conveyed the Chinese solidarity with Latin America in a speech during a banquet given in his honor tonight by President Jose Sarney.

Zhao repeatedly condemned the unjust international economic order, saying that China supports the efforts to establish a more equitable model. Zhao said: We strongly sympathize with the situation affecting the Latin American debtor countries and we support their efforts for a reasonable solution.

President Sarney said that Brazil and China are opening a new phase in their relations and emphasized the importance of the Chinese market, which has become the fifth largest world market for Brazilian products. Bilateral trade will reach $1.2 billion this year.

Sarney emphasized the similarity of the Brazilian and Chinese goals in promoting world peace, peaceful coexistence, respect for the principle of self-determination, sovereignty, a new economic order, the struggle against protectionism, and a solution to the Central American crisis.

Zhao and Sarney will sign on 1 November several bilateral agreements during the second day of Zhao's 5-day visit to Brazil.

PRC INTERESTED IN VEHICLES, FIGHTER AIRCRAFT

PY010142 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Oct 85 p 9

[Text] Brasilia -- The PRC mission could sign contracts to purchase and exchange technology with the Brazilian military industry. The Chinese are interested in Cascavel armored reconnaissance vehicles; solid fuel manufacturing technology developed by the Aerospace Technical Center for rockets and missiles; and AMX fighter aircraft and Tucano training planes.

In the long term there may be possibilities for joint production of the AMX supersonic plane which is currently on Emraer's [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] drawing board and will be the backbone of the Brazilian Air Force in the 1990's and the beginning of the 21st century. In exchange, the PRC would supply technology on semiconductors and microelectronics for military purposes, target-finding equipment for missiles, and liquid fuel for space rockets.

The PRC Armed Forces may be interested in purchasing approximately 500 AMX planes, 2,000 Tucano planes, and between 2,000 and 3,000 Cascavel vehicles. These figures involve approximately $8 billion, that is, 30 percent of the overall exports that Brazilian economic authorities have estimated for this year.

The Chinese are interested in the Cascavel for a simple reason: it is the simplest and nimblest reconnaissance vehicle on the market and uses commercially available components and truck parts. It is also the cheapest of its kind on the market -- costing approximately $700,000 each -- and has been fully tested under desert combat conditions. The Cascavel vehicles would be assigned to military units headquartered near the Gobi Desert to be used for tank-hunting, a purpose for which they are well suited because of their high speed, approximately 90 km per hour.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS APPOINTED -- Itamaraty yesterday announced the following ambassadorial appointments: Paul Direcu Pinheiro, to Angola (Luanda); Jorge de Sa Almeida, to Saudi Arabia (Riyadh); Airton Gonzalez Gil Dieguez, to Lebanon (Beirut); and Sergio de Queiroz Duarte, to Nicaragua (Managua). [Summary] [Sao Paulo OESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Oct 85 p 4 PY]

MATTHEI SAYS PRESIDENT MILITARY'S ONLY SPOKESMAN

PY311244 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] General Fernando Matthei, member of the Government Junta and commander in chief of the Air Force, stated this morning at La Moneda Palace that the negotiations regarding the National Accord for a Transition to Full Democracy must be carried out directly with the government. Gen Matthei made this statement when he was asked his opinion of statements by Gabriel Valdez [proposal to discuss National Accord with Armed Forces], president of the Christian Democratic Party.

During a meeting with the media at La Moneda, where he informed President Augusto Pinochet about his recent visit to Ecuador, Gen Matthei asserted that the chief of state is the person who expresses the government's official position, and the members of the Government Junta have full confidence in him. Matthei said that he would not overlook the commitment contained in the National Accord and, regardless of the differences, there seems to be an overall consensus to abide by truly democratic rules. During the chat he held with journalists at La Moneda, Matthei was asked his opinion of the terms for talks with high commanders of the Armed Forces. [recorded passage indistinct]

PDC Expresses Disappointment

PY312054 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The meeting held by the leaders of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], and the Democratic Federation -- which is made up of the National and the Republican Parties -- ended a few minutes ago. Gabriel Valdes said that the PDC received the solidarity of the Democratic Federation leaders in view of the imprisonment of the PDC vice president, Jose Ruiz Di Giorgio, who has been under arrest with other leaders for 36 days. Valdes also said an important agreement is being reached on ways to implement the National Accord.

In conclusion, Valdes referred to comments of General Fernando Matthei. Valdes said that Matthei's comments on the National Accord, representative democracy, and a transfer of power are interesting and positive. However, he regretted General Matthei's comments that the talks should be held with the president, Captain General Augusto Pinochet, who has already rejected several times the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy. Therefore, said Valdes, we are back where we started.

FORMER DIPLOMAT SUPPORTS NATIONAL ACCORD

PY302347 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Diplomat Enrique Bernstein, 1 of the 100 personalities who has publicly supported the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy, has told Radio Chilena: I support the National Accord because it is a wise and prudent document which, although not perfect, is a serious basis for discussion. Bernstein, who had an important role in the peace treaty reached with Argentina through the Pope's mediation, gave three reasons for supporting the Accord. He said that the first reason is very personal.

[Begin recording] Because I am honored by my close friendship with two of the people who wrote the document and because I admire the third. I know them as good, patriotic men without devious intentions. I am certain they are not moved either by revenge or by personal and political ambitions. [end recording]

Bernstein added that the National Accord should not be rejected out of hand. He thus explained the second reason for supporting the document.

[Begin recording] Because it is a wise and prudent document which, although, as any human work, not perfect, in my judgment is a serious basis for discussion that cannot and should not be rejected out of hand. The document is not an ultimatum or a diktat, as we say in diplomatic terminology. On the contrary, I believe that it is a useful document to establish the dialogue we need so much. I believe that if the document raises some questions, dialogue is the most appropriate means to clarify them. [end recording]

Bernstein emphasized the role of dialogue as the tool he used professionally to rationally resolve differences as the third reason for supporting the National Accord. Bernstein then recalled his activities as a diplomat.

VALDES ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR 5-6 NOVEMBER RALLY

PY311228 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] The Democratic Alliance [AD] has voiced its staunch solidarity with the national day of social mobilization, which has been slated for 5 and 6 November to express support for the jailed labor and neighborhood leaders and for the reinstatement of democracy. The AD also announced that it has been authorized to hold a public rally on 21 November. The AD recalled 1983 Supreme Court ruling that the people have the legal right to voice their displeasure. The organization also pledged active support for the solidarity drive scheduled for 5 and 6 November. The AD agreed to support the drive under the slogan: freedom of imprisoned leaders, fulfillment of social claims, and an immediate transition to full democracy.

AD President Gabriel Valdes spoke about the imprisoned leaders:

[Begin Valdes recording] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] wishes to state once again its wholehearted solidarity for the arrested leaders: Jose Luis Di Giorgio, vice president of the PDC; Rodolfo Seguel, president of the National Workers Command; and Manuel Bustos, president of the National Union Coordinating Board, who have been in prison for 34 days together with other social leaders.

We want to denounce before the Chilean people and the world at large that the regime has subjected these people to undue harassment. They are being charged under an unfair and wicked law, of crimes that they never perpetrated. Moreover, the regime committed the grievous error of considering them a threat to society and refused them bail. The PDC urges the government to put an end to repressive laws and release the prisoners; we are prepared to carry out whatever mobilizations may be necessary. All Chileans must react to this injustice. [end recording]

Valdes also reported that the commander of the metropolitan emergency zone has authorized a public rally on 21 November. Valdes explained, however, that the commander of the emergency zone has made it clear that the rally cannot be held at the requested site but somewhere else.

[Begin recording] Yesterday afternoon we received the answer to our request for permission to use, on 21 November, a portion of the Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue that is usually used for demonstrations. The commander of the emergency zone rejected that location and offered the possibility of holding the rally at the O'Higgins Park. This offer is being studied now. [end recording]

AD representatives will meet with the commander of the emergency zone to arrange the final details of the rally.

CARABINEROS, DOCKWORKERS CLASH; CARGO DESTROYED

PY311612 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Valparaiso, Chile, 31 Oct (AFP) -- Police today reported that two trucks were destroyed with incendiary bombs in the Chilean port of Valparaiso. The trucks were being loaded with imported merchandise during a strike that was started on 30 October by approximately 2,800 maritime workers and dockworkers, who are demanding higher salaries and the reimplementation of labor guarantees. Five dockworkers were detained on 30 October during incidents involving Carabineros (militarized police) when labor pickets tried to block the access of the personnel who had been hired to unload two vessels. The dockworkers of the port of San Antonio, the country's second largest port after Valparaiso, are also on strike for similar reasons.

Bombings Reported

PY010341 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Valparaiso, 31 Oct (AFP) -- Two powerful bombs exploded tonight in Valparaiso, Chile's main port, and one was detonated in Vina del Mar, causing damage but no injuries, according to reports by police sources. The blasts occurred in the Los Placeres Hill and in a downtown machinery company in Valparaiso, 140 km northwest of Santiago and in an electrical shop in Vina del Mar. The latter bomb caused heavy damage to windowpanes of adjacent buildings.

More Bombs in Antofagasta

PY311236 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0039 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 30 Oct (TELAM-ANSA) -- A bomb attack was carried out against the Walford Shipping Chile agency in the port city of Antofagasta, 1,500 km north of here. The explosion caused damage amounting to 1.5 million pesos. Carabineros have reported that the explosion damaged the Del Mar building, where several shipping agencies, the Bolivian Consulate, and shops are located. According to police sources, the bomb contained 1 kilogram of amongelatin and was set off with a chemical primer. Antofagasta is the country's third largest port.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES -- The Chilean Central Bank has reported that its international foreign currency reserves dropped $813 million in the last 9 months, but it hopes to recover before 31 December 1985 when the approved external credits begin to arrive. The Central Bank reported that its international foreign currency reached $1.242 billion by 30 September 1985, an increase of $32.7 million over August 1985. [Summary] [Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 85 PY]

DEFENSE MINISTER ANNOUNCES NEW NAVAL BASE

PA300432 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Colombia will have the most modern naval base on the Pacific side within 2 years, at Bahia de Malaga, to strengthen surveillance activities over our immense fishing and mineral resources, and to control maritime areas within our national jurisdiction -- which are currently being devastated by fishing boats from other countries. This statement was issued by Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe to the Chamber of Representatives' second commission. He explained the contracts with Sweden, the country which is collaborating in this ambitious program.

General Vega said that large amounts of our fishing production are being stolen from under our noses. The defense minister said that the main reason for installing this base in Bahia de Malaga and turning it into a cornerstone for development is that the structures, highways, energy system, and shipping activities will help develop this sector on the Pacific side.

ARMS SMUGGLING, DRUG TRAFFICKING RING DISBANDED

PA010207 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 17 Oct 85 p 3

[By German Acero Espinosa]

[Excerpts] One of the most powerful organizations of arms smugglers, counterfeiters, drug traffickers, and kidnappers, that operated in several countries, including Panama, was disbanded yesterday by the DAS [Administrative Department of Security] in a combined operation. DAS Director Colonel Miguel Afredo Maza revealed that this gang was so powerful that it even supplied various arms smuggling organizations with rockets and light weapons.

Orlando Guayara Bonilla, the "brain" of this organization, was arrested in Panama. He had in his possession $1 million in counterfeit money, which he used to obtain weapons and to traffic in narcotics.

Among the war materiel confiscated were a 90-mm rocket and a 47-mm cannon that are used exclusively by the Armed Forces, and a large quantity of counterfeit soles and dollars. The authorities are investigating a presumed connection between the gang and non-commissioned police officers, who presumably also supplied the group with arms and uniforms to carry out its operations in the country. This gang took part in several kidnappings, as could be seen from lists with information about wealthy businessmen of the country who were to be taken hostage.

Because of his experience, Guayara was in charge of making connections in Panama with arms dealers in order to supply drug traffickers operating in Colombia with war materiel. This individual paid for the arms and war materiel he obtained on the black market with pure cocaine, and samples of the highest purity were found on his person.

DAS has begun investigation to establish if Guayara and his gang have any connection with the organization that tried to bring an arms shipment into the country through Barranquilla last week. An Army spokesman informed EL TIEMPO that a group of drug traffickers bought 3,000 automatic weapons -- machine guns and carbines -- for the guerrillas. It was officially learned that a strict watch was ordered in Atlantic coast ports to keep the arms from entering the country. State intelligence organizations such as DAS learned that a "pool" [preceding word in English] of Colombian drug traffickers acquired in Egypt, or possibly Libya, some 3,000 automatic weapons to hand over to the guerrillas.

GARCIA SAYS U.S. DEBT DECISION WILL MEAN SACRIFICE

PY311714 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Excerpts] President Alan Garcia has categorically stated that we Peruvians will not fall on our knees because of any decision and if there are reprisals and sanctions, Peruvians will rise. The Peruvian president added that we cannot continue to be a satellite of the international economy because in so doing, we would be leaving our children in a situation of misery and social violence.

Regarding the U.S. decision to declare the Peruvian debt in the allocated transfer risk category, Garcia noted that it is the capitalist system that is truly value-impaired. We are now enduring reprisals for adopting a nationalist attitude, but the people will support their government.

The president made this statement at the inauguration ceremony of a Pescaperu [State Fish Meal and Fish Oil Production Agency] complex in Callao. Present at the ceremony were the fishing minister, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Pescaperu general manager. Following is the president's statement:

[Begin recording] [applause] We are heading for a revolution but this does not mean we shall continue to produce fish meal. We are heading for a revolution to feed our people. A democratic revolution is based on the right of people to feed themselves, the right to have access to primary health conditions obtained through good nutrition This is why we shall not merely open fish meal factories. We will gradually make Peruvian seas serve the needs of the people.

This is why I believe a revolution is not achieved through the opening of a fish meal factory. I believe that a revolution means to gradually convince our people to eat these sardines, which they despise. A revolution is achieved by making either private businessmen or state enterprises can the sardines at affordable prices and by slowly transforming those factories that are now serving foreign (?livestock) industries into diversified food factories that will feed our nation.

This is why I am here at the opening ceremony of this factory, which contributes to the government's economic actions. I wanted to attend the inauguration ceremony of this factory at a time in which everyone is aware that we are being victimized with reprisals for having adopted a nationalist attitude that is unprecedented in Latin America. It is because of this attitude that we have been subjected to several amendments. They refer to economic sanctions that are enforced against a nation that has decided to recover fair terms of trade as amendments. Through an amendment, they have stated that they will cease to lend us money. Now we are described as being a value-impaired country. What does value-impaired mean? They use this term to describe those countries they consider to be poor payers. But I have not been elected to pay an unjust debt. I have been elected to guarantee the development of the country based on well-being, nutrition, and justice for the people. [applause, cheers]

I want to tell all Peruvians that in view of economic reprisals, we may have to endure economic sacrifice because we have been told that credits will immediately be curtailed, which means that without foreign aid we shall have to do alone many of the things that until now were done with foreign aid. But this period of sacrifice is (?for the sake of) the free and sovereign development of our fatherland. We cannot continue being a satellite of the international economy because in so doing we will leave our sons a legacy of misery and social violence.

We need to reassert the nationalist democratic authority of a popular government. We need our people to be understanding and conscientious of the situation we are facing. We need our people to be aware of the consequences we face for reasserting our decision to be free, for breaking those ties that have linked us to unjust domination. We must say to ourselves that sacrifice is the price we have to pay to be free. I say to you that in response to the reprisals, to the economic sanctions and amendments, Peruvians must rise, they must be alert and stand up because the enemies of justice, well-being, and freedom are everywhere and we must oppose those who are against Peru's right to govern its own destiny. [applause] [end recording]

Labor Minister Not Alarmed

PY311443 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Labor Minister Carlos Blancas Bustamante urged workers and employeers to double their efforts to achieve social justice and put up a common front to the economic sanctions.

[Begin recording] [Blancas] I do not think this should be a matter of alarm or surprise because, as you may recall, in his maginificent speech to the UN General Assembly, the president of the Republic said that if the U.S. banking sector declared Peru a high-risk credit country, Peru was not going to change its stance regarding the foreign debt. As a consequence, this comes as no surprise because it has already been announced by the president. I believe that this situation may of course prompt some difficulties for Peruvian activities, especially of a commercial nature, but it by no means represents a dramatic or apocalyptic situation for our country. I think we have the necessary reserves and a great will to work. What we should do now is urge Peruvian workers, who have a deep nationalist spirit, to double their work and their efforts now, more than ever, in order to help our country pull through and strengthen economic development with our own resources.

I believe this is the current challenge we face and I, in my capacity as Labor Minister, urge the employers and employees to jointly seek fair labor relations because the effort to achieve national development must be based on fair participation of all the production factors. Employers as well as employees must contribute with their share of sacrifice but this share must be based on a fair relationship because the achievement of social justice is one of the main objectives of this democratic and people's government.

[Reporter] Do you believe that this decision by our banks [as heard] or the creditor banks will affect the Peruvian labor sector?

[Blancas] I do not believe it will have a direct bearing on this sector because right now we are making a great effort to improve the purchasing power of the workers and defend it from the scourge of an inflationary policy. The economy minister has rightly stated that the best way to protect wage levels is to struggle, to defeat inflation, and this is what we are currently doing. We are trying to protect the workers' purchasing power and safeguard the full enforcement of all the labor rights provided for by the Constitution. [end recording]

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE ON UN ANNIVERSARY

PA311758 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 25 Oct 85 pp 1 A, 12 A

[Message to the United Nations from President Eric Arturo Delvalle to mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations on 24 October 1985]

[Text] Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations

Attention: David Samudio Jr, Panamanian Ambassador to the United Nations

Message from His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Panama, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, 24 October 1985

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, in the name of the Panamanian people and the government over which I preside, I send the most cordial greeting to that international organization and its specialized agencies.

In the San Francisco letter, whose implementation 40 years ago we celebrate today, every signature expressed a commitment to peace and cooperation in a world that was emerging from the most terrible drama ever suffered by humanity. Since then, our organization has grown, bringing to the world hope, achievements, and realities that are very gratifying. In addition to the great job done by the main agencies of the United Nations, we must always emphasize the great contribution of its specialized agencies to communication among all people and to the development of peoples. The ideals that inspired the founders of the organization have given proof of a permanent timeliness, and consequently of a real historical significance.

Today, the UN system is a reality whose relevance and maturity have proven its effectiveness and the need for its existence to achieve progress for humanity, which is moving toward the 21st century with stronger aspirations of unity, peace, and prosperity.

The Republic of Panama, as one of the charter members of the United Nations, reaffirms its adherence to the San Francisco letter and renews with greater firmness its pledge to adhere to the principles of that universal constitution and to strive to achieve its noble and important goals. Our country expresses its most sincere recognition of the great benefits it has received from its active participation in the United Nations and attributes greatest value to the efforts to maintain security and peace. Panama also reaffirms the value of its contribution during these 40 years to the growth and development of that world organization and our desire to continue to contribute, without reservations, to its future, which is the future of mankind, which wants to live in a world of opportunities, peace, and liberty.

As a new contribution of Panama, inspired by the principles of solidarity prevailing in the United Nations, I take this opportunity to announce that my government has welcomed the idea of renewing the Bolivarian Amphictyonic Congress by hosting a meeting of American presidents in Panama to examine the best way to face up to the burdensome foreign debt commitments and the backwardness and social neglect afflicting our peoples. United, our voices would have the necessary strength to reach the ears and consciences of the governments of more developed nations, in the search for effective solutions that would reduce the existing inequalities in the peoples' degree of progress and development and allow them to improve their possibilities of well-being and happiness.

As we join in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, I would like to express the joy of the Panamanian people and that of my government over this outstanding historical celebration and my most vivid hope that our international organization will develop increasingly so as to achieve the prophetic dream of its founders of attaining a humanity that is united, within its great and rich diversity, by the most intimate conviction of the value of liberty, prosperity, and peace.

Eric Arturo Delvalle, President of the Republic of Panama

STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AT EDUCATION MINISTRY

PA311932 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Students of the Arts and Crafts School [Melchor Lasso de la Vega] staged disorders this morning in various parts of Panama City and violent acts at the Education Ministry site. The windows of the Rivadavia Restaurant located at the Poli Building, in front of the Student Affairs Office, were completely destroyed by the students who are protesting issues concerning the 78th anniversary of the school's founding.

The damage to the building amounts to over $2,000. Privately owned vehicles were also seriously damaged. According to the affected persons, the students engaged in vandalism. The antiriot units of the Defense Forces went into the area to reestablish order. In view of the situation, the top staff at the Education Ministry held an urgent meeting to adopt corrective measures to prevent student anarchy. To this effect, Education Minister Manuel Solis Palma said the following:

[Begin recording] [Solis Palma] As of this moment, the Arts and Crafts School has been closed for the remainder of the current academic year. It will reopen only if the school principal punishes those responsible for these actions and the previous actions in an exemplary manner. Likewise, if any teacher or member of the administrative staff is involved in these actions -- perhaps as intellectual authors, as it is now frequently said -- they should also be punished. Otherwise, the academic year is definitely closed at the Arts and Crafts School.

[Reporter] Has any student been arrested by the Defense Forces as a result of these incidents?

[Solis Palma] I have just been notified that 15 students have been arrested. A list of their names will be sent to me, and I think they are the first ones who should be punished because there is evidence against them. These students should be punished by the school principal, who is authorized by law -- unfortunately I cannot do this -- to adopt measures or expel these students. This should not be restricted only to the current school but should be done in the future also, because it is not right for a small group of 60, 70, or 100 students to cause so much harm to the educational sector in Panama. As I have said thousands of times, the quality of the educational sector is at a very low level. [end recording]

LATE REPORT: NORIEGA REPORTEDLY SUFFERS 'HYSTERIA'

PA011448 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] LA PRENSA has learned from reliable sources that General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander-in-chief of the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama (FDP) suffered a hysterical attack Wednesday night.

Gen Noriega was admitted to one of the sections on the 4th floor of the Paitilla Clinic at approximately 1900 on Wednesday and was authorized to leave the clinic at 0500 on Thursday.

Less than 1 year ago the owners of the Paitilla Clinic inaugurated this 4th floor, which is designated for patients with psychological problems. The section has luxurious rooms or "suites" which make the patient feel at home.

Although Panama's free daily was not able to find out the name of the doctor who attended Noriega, it is believed that it was a psychiatrist, as the so-called "Panama strong man" showed clear signs of "HI," an acronym used by doctors for hysteria or hysterics.

The dictionary defines hysteria as "neurosis characterized by diverse symptoms affecting intelligence, sensibility, and movement, such as convulsions, paralysis, or suffocation, which generally result from annoyance or disgust."

There were rumors circulating last night to the effect that the commander of the Armed Forces had suffered a "slight heart attack," but this was not confirmed.

It has been impossible for LA PRENSA to obtain further medical details on the case or on what provoked the disgust or annoyance of the military leader.

However, LA PRENSA did learn that Gen Noriega was registered under the pseudonym of "Antony Man."

Meanwhile, it was also learned that Gen Noriega and other ranking FDP officers have requested visas at the U.S. and Chilean Embassies which were granted immediately.

EL SALVADOR

REBELS CLAIM DUARTE ABSENCE 'TECHNICAL COUP'

PA311554 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Napoleon Duarte's trip: Napoleon Duarte hurriedly left the country with his eldest daughter; the others are already abroad. Sad and apprehensive, he left without much fanfare and with a single idea. The trip will last only 10 or 12 days. That is what U.S. Ambassador Edwin [first name as heard] Corr said as he bade Duarte farewell at Ilopango Airport. Ambassador Corr has assumed the leadership which Napoleon Duarte is leaving behind, not only because Duarte is inept, but because he cannot conciliate the contradictions within the regime. Napoleon Duarte is being sent abroad for several days to stop his being another element of discord, disputes, and polarization.

The speedy, unexplained departure is a virtual, silent technical coup d'etat that will last 10 or 12 days while Edwin Corr straightens out for him the government, the Army, and the opposition, which seem to have found open the door of contradictions and are severely weakening the democratic facade conceived by the United States. Therefore, it is easier and more economical to send the puppet on a holiday for several days so that he will not infuriate the Army's top gorillas or deepen the divisions and ambitions within the Christian Democratic Party.

The scene is not a simple one, and Duarte frankly lacks the make-up to handle it. The FMLN took the war to the capital. His daughter was kidnapped in San Salvador. That shook him so he has abandoned all his government obligations. The FMLN seized full control of the nation's highways. The economic crisis is becoming more serious. The FMLN made an incursion into the military training center that is a maximum security base under Yankee command and dealt a blow in La Union that produced more than 270 casualties. The FMLN showed the world the truth about the missing people, tortures, and clandestine prisons, freed 26 political prisoners, and forced Napoleon Duarte to abide by the international agreements on war handicapped. Meanwhile, thousands of government workers staged strikes to demand a veto of Decree 162 and to demand salary increases. This is too much for Duarte. After all, the only use the gringos have for him is the facade he maintains.

Let Duarte go and have a whisky with Reagan. That was the decision. Let him go and speak about humanity and have a whisky with Reagan. Let him go and get over the scare and see an expensive psychologist in the United States, while Edwin Corr and General Blandon decide whether ANTEL [National Telecommunications Administration], the Treasury Ministry, customs, or the teaching professional are militarized. The decision is: Let Duarte go away while the U.S. Embassy makes the decisions on salaries, dismissals, and arrests. Duarte was ordered to leave and get out of the way. This is, in effect, a silent coup d'etat. However, Duarte is so great a puppet and fool that within 10 or 12 days he will be called back and told: All right, go ahead with your facade. Whimper, but do not cry because those are the ways of war.

Duarte is not going to the United States to talk about humanity or terrorism, least yet about dichotomies he does not understand. Duarte has been sent away because things are tough, and instead of helping Duarte gets in the way. However, the regime is not left without a leader. He who has always been the leader, the U.S. ambassador, will continue to lead.

FMLN LAUNCHES ELECTRICAL SABOTAGE CAMPAIGN

PA311511 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Attention, attention. The FMLN has launched a nationwide sabotage campaign against the electrical system. Many pylons and high-tension towers have been downed over the past several hours in various areas of Salvadoran territory, affecting extensive sections of the country. Incoming reports note a joint nationwide campaign against the Salvadoran electrical system that has affected many departments and constitutes another blow that wears out the dictatorship's war economy and the troops, which proves their ineptitude in defending their economy's infrastructure. This is the situation the country endures while the tyrant goes on holidays to the United States and Paris, where he spends the millions of dollars he earns as a middleman and puppet of imperialism.

GUATEMALA

ECUADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH MEJIA

PA010035 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran has been received by General Oscar Mejia Victores, head of state. Mejia and Teran talked about various aspects of the democratization process being developed in Guatemala and bilateral relations between the two countries. During his meeting with the Guatemalan head of state, the Ecuadoran foreign minister spoke of Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero's decision to break relations with the Nicaraguan Sandinist regime.

[Begin Teran recording] So long as there is a noticeable imbalance that drains the national energies of the Central American countries, peace will be difficult and unattainable. This was why the Dominican Republic and Ecuador joined the Contadora Group efforts. In the face of this suggestion, Ecuador received an offensive response from one of the countries generating the conflict in the area. In view of this, Ecuador broke relations with that country. However, this does not mean that Ecuador will ignore the Central American problem. As far as Ecuador is concerned, the Central American conflict is the most serious problem in Latin America, despite the fact that our continent is facing very serious problems such as the extremely serious foreign debt, difficulties in trade, drug trafficking, and the guerrillas. However, we do feel that the most serious situation experienced by our continent is the Central American problem. Ecuador cannot ignore this problem, nor will it. [end recording]

60 GAM MEMBERS OCCUPY METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL

PY312107 Paris AFP in Spanish 1943 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Guatemala, 31 Oct (AFP) -- About 60 people belonging to the Group of Mutual Support for Relatives of Missing Persons (GAM) this morning occupied the metropolitan cathedral in Guatemala City to protest to the military government for not responding to the requests it has been making for over 1 year. The group demands the creation of a mediation commission made up of Vinicio Cerezo, presidential candidate of the Christian Democratic Party, Apostolic Nuncio Monsignor Oriano Quilici, and Eduardo Meyer, the rector of the National University.

The GAM, which was created 17 months ago and is made up of more than 400 families whose relatives are missing, said in reference to the military regime that runs Guatemala that the government must give an answer before it leaves power. This morning some GAM members gathered in front of the cathedral, which is close to the National Palace, and peacefully occupied the church, not allowing the press to enter. The occupation of the cathedral has not prompted any police reaction. Church sources told AFP that they did not see any danger that this action could become violent.

The government of General Oscar Mejia delivered to GAM 2 months ago the results of an alleged investigation into the whereabouts of the missing people, but the group rejected it as irresponsible. In a communique released to the press at the church's entrance, the group demands that the military government publicly accept responsibility for carrying out a real investigation into the whereabouts of the missing people.

The GAM occupation comes only 2 days before the Guatemalan general elections, scheduled for 3 November. Candidate Cerezo announced to AFP his decision to contact Meyer and Quilici to see what they can do together. He also said that the group's demands are reasonable.

HONDURAS

SECRETARY READS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

PA312014 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1619 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Address to the National Congress by President Roberto Suazo Cordova; read by Government and Justice Secretary Arnulfo Pineda Lopez -- live]

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces Brigadier General Walter Lopez Reyes, honorable presidential designates, members of the government cabinet, most illustrious and reverend Msgr Hector Enrique Santos, members of the diplomatic corp and international organizations accredited in our country, Chief of Staff Infantry Colonel Efrain Gonzalez Munoz, members of the Superior Council of the Armed Forces, military attaches of friendly countries accredited in Honduras, representatives of the news media, special guests, ladies and gentlemen:

This ceremony is to close the fourth regular session of the National Congress, which is the expression of the will of the people in countries ruled by a representative and pluralist democratic system. This is a most important event for Honduras. We are closing the legislative work of the constitutional government period of 4 years, a period that began with the presidential inauguration of 27 January 1982.

We have seen with pride that what in the past were just small armed groups at the service of whoever was in power are now a prestigious military institution aware of its responsibilities and deserving of its watchwords: loyalty, honor, and sacrifice.

The Armed Forces have in recent years been the armed branch of the people. They are very much aware of their mission at the service of the interests of the community. They have known how to comply with the honorable mission of defending national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence. They are also a true guarantee for the progressive establishment and improving of democracy as a government system.

We are in the midst of an election process, and the people will continue building their own future. Political leaders, political parties, and other sectors that compose Honduran society have the obligation to take care of this democratic system. The efforts that have been made with sacrifices should not be ignored. What has been achieved should not be endangered with sterile confrontations or egotistical prejudice to be able to tell the world that here in Honduras, there is liberty and justice.

Cooperation among the three branches of the state is fundamental, but this has to function with an open mind and with respect for what is established in the Constitution in effect in our country. When a crisis is created and manipulated in an artificial fashion to reach objectives other than the health of our representative institutions, the democratic process that has cost so much work and efforts by the noble and wise Honduran people is threatened.

As president of Honduras, and in spite of the ups and downs of our administration and the difficulties that our political, economic, and social situation produces on many dramatic occasions, I believe that I have fulfilled my duty. Domestically we have done everything possible to resolve problems and to take progress to our people, who need it so much to improve their standard of living and to safeguard their dignity.

Internationally, we have tried to give the image of a nation that works for the present and the future, a nation that should constitute a source of pride for forthcoming generations.

In the midst of the convulsions of Central America, where totalitarianism wants to destroy every democratic effort of a national or regional nature, we have remained firm, and we have not yielded our position in favor of peace and democracy, of security and cooperation for social and economic development.

I greet the members of the Legislative Chamber with respect, because I believe that mutual respect represents a valid reason for efficiently and exemplarily serving state institutions in the context of our constant interest in stabilizing the de jure state and the constitutional and democractic system.

On 27 January 1986 I will deliver the presidency to whichever citizen is freely elected to occupy such an elevated position. We must feel satisfied with having arrived at this most important moment in the building of our history. We must feel satisfied that we enjoy domestic peace and that other problems, regardless of how complex they might be, have not put us on the edge of a cliff, of anarchy, or of social unrest. We have been able to maintain this situation of calm and peaceful coexistence because we have been firm in applying the law and also sensible enough to understand problems and to search for mechanisms to resolve them.

In this regard we have said that we will never betray the people or the struggle for liberty and justice. By respecting others, we respect the aspirations of the people. We have demanded with equal firmness that we be respected not only because of the elevated position we have but also because we are citizens identified with democracy, opposed to those who have dedicated themselves to promoting dictatorships.

As the president of all Hondurans I want to state with my head high and with peace of mind that I am satisfied. For this reason, when the time comes for me to deliver the sacred emblem of our fatherland -- the white and blue presidential flag of the five stars -- and our shield, I will proclaim, with the civic fervor provided by belief in the great future of Honduras, that I have fulfilled my duty. Thank you

[Signed] Roberto Suazo Cordova

SOLDIER KILLED NEAR NICARAGUAN BORDER

PA312323 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 30 Oct 85 p 52

[Excerpt] A Honduran soldier died Monday afternoon at a place near the border with Nicaragua known as La Lodosa, in Paraiso Department, when he stepped on a mine that was presumably planted there by the Sandinist Army. At approximately 1300 an Armed Forces patrol was passing by the border area when Infantry 2d Lieutenant Ramon Ordonez Aragon, who headed the group, stepped on the device, which was buried near the surface.

The explosion hurled Ordonez several meters and completely destroyed his left foot. The rest of the group, which was unharmed, bandaged the victim's leg, but he slowly bled to death.

Ordonez' companions told their superiors that he would have not died if there had been health facilities at La Lodosa, where he could have been treated to stop the bleeding.

PAZ BARNICA ON REPORTS OF PASSPORTS GIVEN COUPISTS

PA311819 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The Honduran Foreign Secretariat has ordered an investigation to clarify an alleged delivery of Honduran passports to Argentine coup leaders.

Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica said: "I was astonished at the reports" when he read the dispatches from Argentina.

He added that he immediately contacted the Honduran ambassadors accredited in Argentina and Uruguay and asked them to conduct an investigation "to determine if the reports are true."

"As far as I know, the Foreign Secretariat has not extended any passports, much less to coup leaders," he said.

Praising himself, Paz Barnica said: "Moreover, the Foreign Secretariat is headed by someone who is familiar with the Uruguayan and Argentine situations." He added that as a member of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, he "participated in the investigations concerning the genocide carried out in Argentina."

In addition, Paz Barnica said that he is a close friend of Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and that he is also a good friend of Argentine and Uruguayan Foreign Ministers Dante Caputo and Enrique Iglesias, respectively.

He added: "Therefore, we will conduct an investigation to clarify this situation."

Asked about the case of Colonel Jose Abdenego Bueso Rosa, whose visa has been revoked by the Chilean Government and thus will have to leave that country in the next few days, Paz Barnica said: "In this respect, the United States is conducting efforts to obtain his extradition."

Paz Barnica also referred to a statement by former Head of State General Lopez Arellano, who said that Nicaragua posed no danger for Honduras. He said: "Well, that is Lopez Arellano's opinion; perhaps I will invite him to be present at one of the Contadora Group meetings sometime, and he will see the attitude that Nicaragua has assumed within the context of these regional negotiations."

"I respect Gen Lopez Arellano's opinion; he was the Honduran constitutional president following the 1963 coup. I respect him, but I do not share his opinion," Paz Barnica said.

Regarding the Nicaraguan Government, he said: Nicaragua has assumed an excessively provocative attitude toward Honduras."

However, he added, the Honduran Foreign Ministry is trying to put an end to this situation within the Contadora Group's framework, and to this end we advocate an overall and regional solution.

DETAILS OF 1986 NATIONAL BUDGET DISCLOSED

PA311434 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- It was learned yesterday that the Defense Secretariat's budget will be increased by 15 million lempiras. This will be one of the few entries to be increased in the budget, which is still pending congressional approval.

It was also learned that the budget, which has been kept secret, includes an increase in the education budget of 24 million lempiras, raising it from 325.4 million lempiras.

Meanwhile, the Health Secretariat's budget will be increased by 80.3 million lempiras, from 172.6 to 252.9 million lempiras.

Of the total health budget, 53.9 million lempiras will be financed with foreign credits, and the balance will be covered with national funds.

The defense budget has been increased from 120 to 135 million lempiras, which represents a 15-million lempira increase.

It was confirmed that the Communications, Public Works, and Transportation Secretariat's budget was reduced from 317.4 to 198.5 million lempiras. Projects in this field will not be affected. The budget cut is primarily due to the fact that the large investment project of EL Cajon has been completed.

Altogether, the nation's expense budget will increase from 1,854.9 billion lempiras in the 1985 budget to 1,859.2 billion in 1986. TIEMPO has learned that 1.562 billion lempiras will be covered with national funds, while the remaining 237.2 million will be financed with foreign credits.

It was learned that the funds for economic recovery obtained from U.S. financial institutions to support the balance of payments have been excluded from the budget.

TIEMPO REPORTS CONTRA CENTER IN ARMY MILITARY ZONE

PA311858 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 31 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The most important logistical support and military training center of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) is located only 500 meters from the Francisco Morazan Military School in Ciudad Nueva village, on the road to Lepaterique in a declared military zone under the control of the Army's most important units.

The counterrevolutionaries' installation, which is known as the "Supply Center for the La Quinta School," was recently expanded to make room for 14 tons of "nonlethal" U.S. Government aid included in the first shipment. This shipment was confiscated by Honduran military authorities in Toncontin in the presence of a U.S. television team that had arrived on the same plane.

"La Quinta," as the training center is known among the members of "the three letters" (FDN), has been functioning for more than 1 year in an extensive green plain next to an area that the office of the natural resources secretary has dedicated to its animal health program on 1st Battalion Road.

Visitors must pass through two gates of the Basic Instruction School of the Public Security Force (FUSEP), 1st Battalion, Logistical Support Command, Military Industry, the Armored Cavalry Group, and General Francisco Morazan Military School.

Entering the main headquarters of the "contras" is prohibited.

The gate is permanently guarded by commandos dressed as civilians who carefully search all of the people constantly arriving in vehicles.

From the surrounding area it can be observed that everyone who arrives at the center must report to the guards. Later they climb a small slope to reach an area where there are barracks, a main house, and tents.

A rather large barracks, which can be seen from the road, was recently built to store the "humanitarian aid" supplies received from the $27 million approved by the U.S. Government. There is a main building where meetings take place. This building also houses the FDN's administration offices. Other barracks serve to store arms, boots, uniforms, caps, and other materiel.

The contras even have a small recording studio for Radio 15 September, whose main station, according to an investigation, is on "El Picacho" hill. The tents are used to house personnel permanently stationed at this center and those receiving military training. Behind these installations, the FDN cleared an area -- leaving only grass -- for the landing of helicopters.

Only a wire fence separates the FDN center from the animal health program area of the office of the natural resources secretary.

The center is at the base of a line of hills from where the interior of the school is visible and its water supply tank, a power plant, and all kinds of facilities can be seen.

The center's surrounding area is guarded by Honduran Army recruits who have been prohibited from entering this "refuge" and who have precise instructions to shoot anyone trying to enter without authorization.

The camp can be seen by everyone. It serves as headquarters for the FDN leadership and for FDN leaders who arrive in Tegucigalpa. This is in addition to its housing function for personnel permanently stationed at the center.

According to the investigation, the "Quinta" offers courses to limited groups of people: officers, medical personnel, and radio operators, among others.

Recently 200 FDN cadres received prizes after concluding a SAM-7 missile operations course. The missiles were given to the Nicaraguan rebels by the United States after the Sandinists acquired a fleet of modern Soviet helicopters.

Basic training is provided at the same school, but practical military training takes place in the 1st Infantry Battalion (Lepaterique) and in other Honduran Army units that offer paratrooper courses.

It has not been confirmed whether some Honduran Army officers visit the contra military installation, but Honduran officers have visited other contra camps. Some of the camps visited by these officers are in the border area of El Paraiso Department and include the Yamales, Guambuco, Banco Grande, and Cifuentes camps.

Neighbors from nearby communities, especially from Mateo, do not hide the fact that they are aware of the presence of the military installation in Ciudad Nueva, although they refuse to discuss it openly.

Independent sources have reported that a Sandinist spy who tried to enter the camp a few months ago was killed and buried there.

With the presence of the "Supply Center for the La Quinta School" in an area next to Honduran military units, it has not only become evident that the Honduran Armed Forces and Government are accomplices of the FDN but also that the Honduran Armed Forces and Government collaborate with the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary center because otherwise that center could not be established in a Honduran military zone.

NICARAGUA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TUNNERMAN, SHLAUDEMAN TALKS

PA010109 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0016 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Government; date not given]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government informs the Nicaraguan people and the international community of the following:

The U.S. Government has once again rejected the possibility of resorting to a serious and constructive dialogue to normalize its relations with Nicaragua. During a meeting on 29 October in Washington with Carlos Tunnerman, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, Ambassador Harry Shlaudeman, among other things preconditioned the dialogue with Nicaragua to the Nicaraguan Government's agreement to discuss the immediate dissolution of the National Assembly, born from the people's free choice during an election universally recognized as one of the most pure, free, and honest in Latin America.

In regretting this attitude, totally lacking in seriousness and respect for the sovereignty of small countries, the Nicaraguan Government insists that the tense situation existing between the United States and Nicaragua calls for the two governments to begin an immediate, direct dialogue aimed at normalizing relations, as has been suggested by Contadora on several occasions and by the UN Security Council in its Resolution 562.

The Nicaraguan Government condemns, in the strongest terms, the U.S. Government's insistence that Nicaragua recognize as legitimate interlocutors those who have been and continue to be organized, financed, and directed by the Central Intelligence Agency in its systematic campaign of assassinations, kidnappings, and tortures of the Nicaraguan people.

The Nicaraguan Government demands a dialogue with those who are responsible for the shedding of blood in Nicaragua and not with their puppets [asalariados]. Therefore, the Nicaraguan Government insists on a direct dialogue with the U.S. Government to discuss sensitive matters that must be discussed between governments of sovereign states that wish to normalize their relations within the framework of international law and the principles of the UN Charter based on nonintervention or interference in the internal matters of other states.

With this purpose, the Nicaraguan Government proposes a high-level meeting to be held on a date agreed upon by both sides within the first 15 days of November to discuss the agenda, place, and date for future meetings.

Regarding the future of the Nicaraguans involved in the campaign of aggression directed by the U.S. Government against Nicaragua, it is necessary to recall that the ample and generous amnesty law decreed on 10 January 1985, and which has already been accepted by more than 1,000 Nicaraguans, continues to be in effect for all who, directly or indirectly, have collaborated with the aggression.

With the clear purpose of pacifying those in the U.S. Congress who encourage a direct dialogue between Washington and Managua, U.S. State Department officials have made statements to the press in which they ill-intentionally distort what truly happened during the Tunnerman-Shlaudeman meeting. Those statements have forced us to issue this communique.

PROTESTS SENT TO COSTA RICA ON CONTRA ATTACKS

PA312108 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2006 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has protested to Costa Rica over three attacks by counterrevolutionaries against Sandinist border posts from that neighboring country yesterday, Wednesday. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry's letter stated that the first attack took place on Wednesday at noon, when 50 mercenaries hurled several 82-mm mortar rounds at the Boca de San Carlos border post. The note added that the grenades damaged the post.

The second attack took place at 1430 local time against the landing strip in La Penca, a former counterrevolutionary camp that was occupied on July by Sandinist People's Army troops. The third and last attack took place at 1540, also against the Boca de San Carlos border post. Nicaragua warned Costa Rica about the risks that the continuation of these incidents from neighboring territory entails.

TOMAS BORGE SPEAKS ON DEFENSE OF NATION

PA241353 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2200 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Speech by Interior Minister and Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Interior Ministry in Managua; monitored in progress -- live]

[Text] ...of the U.S. policy, which as as each day passes, acquires a more offensive nature, offensive in every sense of the word. It has been an offensive policy from the very beginning. From the primitivism of the Monroe Doctrine to the sophisticated and unbelievably cruel Reagan policy.

The U.S. aggression against Nicaragua began long before the triumph of the Bolshevik revolution. When William Walker took over Nicaragua, Vladimir Ilyich Lenin's father was only a young boy. When the U.S. Marines invaded Nicaragua in 1912, the East-West conflict was unheard of. When they confronted Sandino, voices were heard attempting to justify the interventionist crime and pointing to Mexico as the source of Bolshevik danger.

Even if the excuses change, today, as yesterday, its goal is the same: to economically, politically, and culturally control our peoples. The political changes, sometimes a simple reshuffling of the dominating classes, originated -- and this is already a law -- the threat or practice of intervention. It was within the context of the Yankee intervention that Jose Santos Zelaya's reformist government supported, in 1907, the long-gone and useless peace treaty of the Central American peoples. The natural distrust back then, the same as today, called for caution: this is why the demand that the United States countersign the treaty was made. The agreement guaranteed the self-determination of the Central American peoples and banned the installation of bases or launching pads for attacks from one country against another. The differences between the countries would be heard and resolved at the Central American Court of Justice. That great document established the civilized framework of negotiation and excluded the use of force and war.

Three years later, while the treaty was still valid, Yankee Marines invaded Nicaragua. International law, the signing of a treaty, and the peace and friendship treaty of the Central American countries countersigned by the U.S. Government were all useless. The peace treaty was signed with ink and broken with blood by Yankee imperialism. This has happened historically and, unfortunately, the aggressive nature of Yankee imperialism continues unchanged.

However, today it would not be as easy as it was in the past to break a peace treaty, as long as it is a real peace treaty and not a surrender. The alert eyes of the world would be the guardians for the respect of a fair agreement that would, quite logically, include mutual agreements. The United States would necessarily have to stop its direct or indirect military aggression against Nicaragua and, probably, a certain consistency would be achieved, but it would not end its political hostility because as long as there is imperialism the reason for its arrogance will continue unchanged.

This U.S. arrogance reminds us of a phrase written by Cervantes: There can be no legal right if force is used [adonde hay fuerza de hecho, se pierde cualquier derecho]. In the past the gunboats were their main diplomatic instrument; today it is the carriers, airborne troops, and nuclear power. Public information states, and the various sources of the Foreign and Interior Ministries confirm, that today the United States is not interested in international courts if these courts do not serve its interests.

Multilateral and bilateral treaties are made to be broken. The United States is not interested in secret or public commitments and is not interested in world or regional peace; it is only interested in its hegemony, at any cost.

Imperialism does not want justice, democracy, freedom, human rights, economic development for the poor countries, or equal commercial exchange. It does not want Contadora or Manzanillo. It does not want The Hague court; imperialism only wants to disregard it. It does not want the UN Charter except when it comes to violating it. Imperialism is not moved by the sad look on the faces of the indebted countries or by the cruelty of apartheid. It only wants to support these things. Imperialism does not lose sleep over the mass murders committed by Zionist brutality born in Israel, a country we would not like to have as a neighbor, and it does not care whether a sadistic tyranny such as Pinochet's exists. If imperialism cares about this, it is only to identify itself with it. Imperialism is not interested in the moral hegemony of its own people; it does not care if it turns this planet, which includes the United States, into a desert covered with skeletons with its senseless policy that not only threatens the galaxies but the life of its own people. Imperialism does not care for those unconditional rulers it uses when the time is right and later discards, as if they were a piece of tissue paper, when it no longer needs their services. It does not want dignity and sovereignty of peoples; it only wants to see people yielding, destroyed, begging, kneeling; it only wants nations at war and enslaved. Imperialism does not care about Central America, and if it does care it is only to have it as its fourth border. It does care about Nicaragua, and if it does care it is only to see it enslaved, with the light of its example burned out.

The only possible way to confront that creature of the apocalypse is firmness, political wisdom, patriotism, dignity of the peoples and of the political leaders of the world, and some shame on the part of Latin American governments and U.S. public opinion -- which until this day has been on the threshold of developing an opinion currently at odds with logic and badly misinformed.

We reiterate: It would not be easy for the United States to break a real peace treaty. For this same reason the Reagan government opposed, for no real reason, the signing of the Contadora document issued in September 1984 and is doing its best to change this document into a document of surrender rather than a peace treaty. We are convinced that it is necessary to continue the negotiations within the framework of mutual concessions. Nicaragua's views have been expressed at the Contadora meeting by our foreign authorities and will be explicitly presented on Monday before the United Nations by our brother Daniel Ortega.

As far as the Interior Ministry is concerned, we will continue to boldly confront all the activities unleashed within the framework of diplomacy and international and local intrigue by the enemy's special intelligence services, which are active in their main and complementary tasks of their policy of intimidation, blackmail, subversion, and diversionism. Nonetheless, it is good to repeat that the Nicaraguans of today, like the Nicaraguans during the days of Zelaya, struggle to protect our borders and struggle for peaceful coexistence. For this reason we agreed to sign the Contadora document in September 1984.

Our peaceful nature is counter to the specific actions carried out by the U.S. Government. Between 1967 and 1981, Honduras received $14 million in military aid. In 1982, Honduras received twice the aid it had received in the previous 14 years. In the past 2 years Honduras has received a yearly average 20 times larger than that received in 1980. Even greater is the U.S. military aid to El Salvador.

Honduras has turned into an impressive military launching pad. Honduras today is not only the supply center for the counterrevolution but is also a base that radiates U.S. interventionist policy in the region. The Honduran military power, its practically unlimited aid to and identification with the counterrevolution, the U.S. support, and the very thin line of a problematic border, place Honduras in a position of being an objective and growing danger to Central American stability. No one doubts that Honduras is an unconditional ally of the Reagan government, but it lacks prestige. It is not everyone's cup of tea.

This somewhat explains the efforts being made to transfer the conflict to the border with Costa Rica, a country whose traditional democracy enjoys a certain prestige. This is being done in an attempt to weaken the unity of the peoples and their solidarity for the Sandinist people's revolution, and to find a more or less acceptable excuse for the direct aggression. However, it has not been easy for the United States to drag Costa Rica into its senseless policy of cunning excuses. The peaceful nature of the Costa Rican people and the obvious nature of the U.S. maneuver have established objective limitations to the criminal plan of confrontation between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, a country we are proud to have as neighbors.

President Monge's recent statements aimed at normalizing relations with Nicaragua are very encouraging. The Yankee strategy has been without limits in its support for Honduras and in financing and promoting the counterrevolutionary war of the Somozist guardsmen. The suggestion that we sit down and smoke the peace pipe with the guardsmen is not in any way unrelated to the plan to surrender power to them, a contamination that would be more fatal to the revolution than cancer or AIDS itself. If they are interested in talks, why don't they support rather than attempt to thwart the cease-fire we have achieved with the Misura [Miskito, Sumus and Ramas] and Misurasata [Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity] armed groups with so much difficulty? We are seeking peace with those who propose an end to the war, not with those who expect an impossible surrender. They have done this in the past, but with more resources and with their arrogance at its height. With the same willingness with which they destroyed the progressive government of Arbenz in Guatemala and crushed the constitutional movement in the Dominican Republic, they now want to erase the Sandinist revolution from the world's political geography, using -- in the first place -- counterrevolutionary forces, and if circumstances allow directly intervening.

To fulfill their project to eliminate us, however, they must seek the support of internal allies. They did this in 1856 with Walker originating the national war; they did it in 1912 and were defied by Benjamin Zeledon; and they did it in 1927 and broke their teeth when they crashed against the marble fist of Augusto Cesar Sandino. The spectres of Diaz, Chamorro, and Moncada have survived. They are now called Robelo, Cruz, Pastora, Bolanos, and others who travel the country's terrain asking for Cain to be forgiven by Abel, and praying for the acquittal of Judas Iscariot, while they insult the whip that forced the merchants out of the temple. Through speeches, sermons, editorials, and an incredible support of intervention, the 30 coins are repeated. They shamelessly surrender to the CIA, which heads the counterrevolutionary plan in the country and abroad.

The U.S. Government plan takes on an extremely dangerous dimension in its effort to eliminate the revolution. If it is true that important progress has been made in the military confrontation, the Nicaraguan people are no longer offering a simple sacrifice, but a river of blood and tears.

The neutralization of the counterrevolutionary military forces in the present context of the war, as Commander Joaquin Cuadra recently explained, has induced the enemy to prepare desperate plans that include the use of mercenaries of different nationalities, and pressure to force the Honduran Army into a confrontation, while it promotes terrorist plans in the cities, especially Managua, establishing an atmosphere of confusion and encouraging discontent based upon economic limitations and the manipulation of religious feelings.

The Nicaraguans' sacrifice is great. We have been led to the highest expression of the economic crisis, of poverty; there is a shortage of products and the speculators who objectively play up to the imperialist enemy are doing their own thing, defying the limits of the people's patience. New and very dangerous forms of terrorist aggression have been adopted on the political, military, and ideological spheres. Foreigners in different organizations are carrying out very active roles without respect for national dignity. Some of them challenge the laws of the revolution and reproduce the U.S. President's speeches. They ignore the Patriotic Military Service, press for the impossible dialogue with the counterrevolution, and tell shameless lies and half-truths adjusted to their counterrevolutionary sermons in an attempt to undermine revolutionary power. They defy the authorities and the laws of the country with outrageous shamelessness, and when the government demands that they respect them we are accused of being totalitarians. They make false statements to the international press and twist facts while contributing to the financing of reactionary political parties with resources from international organizations.

Glory, grief, and happiness are closely linked in the difficult path from a society that has the seal of the majorities, to a society where production and consumption are defined by the needs of the majorities and not those of small, privileged sectors. We have the right to a society that unselfishly gives lands to the peasants as we are already doing, overcomes discriminatory subjectiveness against women, defends equality with a firm voice, turn solidarity into a two-way avenue of total surrender without conditions, and organizes the future as if it were the only utopia that managed to put its feet on earth.

The construction of a new society is a right that must be defended with nails and teeth, with the heart and the brain, and with life itself. To not do this, as Commander Luis Carrion said on the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist police, is equivalent to committing suicide against the revolution. Could anyone imagine the Nicaraguan revolution with national guards and a (?SN), even without Somoza? Would it have been possible, Commander Carrion asked, to have an agrarian reform and free labor organization if the capitalists continued to control the banks, lands, laws, and the respective ministries? No. None of this would have been possible if a revolutionary state had not been created, firm in its defense of the peoples interests. This firmness determined the measures announced recently by the revolutionary government and the adoption of a higher level of the state of emergency, as an expression of the revolution's will to control the destabilization directed by the U.S. Government. Anything that hinders the stability of the revolution identifies with the objective to eliminate Nicaragua as a nation, and is objectively anti-patriotic.

We knew this decision by the Nicaraguan revolutionary government would be manipulated the world over. The Voice Of America says in an editorial this morning that the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua has removed its disguise and now appears before the world as what it is, a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship.

It adds that in Nicaragua it is not allowed to travel from one city to another without previous authorization, that freedom of expression has been officially abolished, etcetera. London's BBC reports that even the right to asylum has been suspended. A Belgian radio correspondent echoing these reports said that there is a virtual state of siege in Nicaragua. Others say that there is martial law, and others have reported a curfew. This misinformation campaign will undoubtedly continue, but they must face the truth sooner or later.

The entire world knows that despite the state of emergency there is freedom to travel to the interior of the country, and freedom to enter or leave Nicaragua. Common sense indicates that no one can prohibit the right to asylum, a right that is part of international jurisprudence. One must be totally shameless to say that there is a state of siege and martial law here. One must be blind to say that the state of emergency denies freedom of religion in a country whose revolution has demonstrated in a thousand ways that there is not, nor will there be, religious persecution. We stress that freedom of religion is a right that will be respected in Nicaragua. Our people can be sure that their evangelical vocation can be manifested with the freedom it has always had.

The activities at the National Assembly, the life of the political parties that have legal status, and the activities of the autonomy process for the Atlantic coast will not be harmed by the state of emergency. If the emergency has any effect at all, it will be to facilitate their activities. Any legal political activity is permitted, and any public activity with prior authorization from the proper authorities. Despite the lies, despite the inevitable calumny, it was necessary for us to adopt this decision to prevent the undermining of revolutionary authorities and libertinism to lead to destabilization and a deepening of the aggression and the war. The more infectious and violent the war -- and I am not only referring to military warfare -- the greater the state of emergency must be. This is elementary here and in any other part of the world. If anyone hopes for the special measuers to end, he must, consequently, hope for the achievement of peace. Of course, peace that will secure the people's achievements and that will not mean the return of the nightmare or the elimination of the future.

This is a state of emergency in which there is no curfew, martial law, tear gas, or limitations on the freedom to migrate, despite the mercenary armies, despite the attacks, and despite the sabotage organized abroad. The state of emergency is to defend the workers not to repress them; to defend the hopes of peasants, artisans, women, students, and professionals, not to deny them. The state of emergency is not to violate the laws and the rights of the Nicaraguans, but to preserve the de jure state. The state of emergency is to crush the deformed face of destabilization.

Of course, under no circumstances must the state of emergency become the means to promote inefficiency, bureaucracy, foolishness, and abuses; on the contrary, it must take a strong stand against them. The state of emergency is to defend the fatherland not to surrender it. The state of emergency is only to tie the hands of the people's enemies. We would be very irresponsible as leaders of the revolution if we did not take the necessary steps to face -- one by one -- the efforts the imperialists are making to undermine our economy, sabotage production, and establish hunger, terror, apathy, distrust, insecurity, and confusion. No one can doubt that the U.S. Government is determined to reinstate the pre-revolutionary system in Nicaragua, as no one can doubt that there are Nicaraguan minorities that share this plan. This destructive plan seeks to create a schism between the people and their vanguard, to weaken their confidence in the future, and to establish collective anguish.

As is well known, at this time there are approximately 2,000 counterrevolutionaries in Honduras, fully equipped and ready to enter the country to join those already in Nicaragua creating terror and death. As is also known, the distribution of the $27 million for the counterrevolution has begun. Amid the economic crisis and the war that require that we make every effort to guarantee the coffee and cotton harvests during the coming months, there is speculation with some products, which affects the people's economy. Some countries of the area have openly joined the aggression against Nicaragua, a position that has been strengthened by the unheard-of attitude of the Ecuadoran Government.

Both the statements by the U.S. Government as well as the assessment of the political moment in the United States of the Contadora process confirm what our intelligence services and counterintelligence services have detected. In the coming weeks the counterrevolution and its mercenary army will initiate a new offensive to stop as much as possible the process, which for many experts is irreversible, of their strategic military defeat. They want to deal blows to rescue their estranged morale, seeking some victory to vanish the symbol of defeat and to justify the talk and gold that the Yankees gave them.

Today, in fact, we have received from the state security directorate the following report:

To Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, interior minister, from Guerrilla and Brigade Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of the State Security General Directorate:

Subject: Severing [Corte] of terrorist group in Managua; Companero commander, receive our fraternal greetings. We advise you that the Scorpion case has been totally cleared up with the severing of a terrorist cell infiltrated into Managua. The names of those arrested in Managua are as follows: Alberto Stulzer, Alfonso Chavarria, Guillermo Moreno, Alejandro Castillo, and Digna Peralta. This cell's objective was to blow up the following installations; Enabus [National Bus Enterprise], the inter-urban bus terminal, the Aeroflot offices, the electric substation of Ciudad Sandino, the Bello Horizonte supermarket, among others. This activity had been oriented by former colonel of the National Guard, Enrique Bermudez, chief of the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, FDN, and Carlos Acevedo, in charge of terroist activities of the FDN and former member of the CTN [Nicaraguan Workers Federation]. They planned to stage these activities in October, coinciding with the offensives that the mercenaries would launch in the northern part of the country. Explosives were seized, as explained in the attached documents, as well as diagrams of some of the installations they planned to sabotage. These elements received the orders 10 days ago to begin the operations through a radio message transmitted in code by the 15 September counterrevolutionary radio station, unaware that they were already under arrest.

We must note that the chiefs, officers, and combatants of the state national security dedicate this blow to the sixth anniversary of the Ministry of Interior. [applause] The true dimensions of this plan will be announced at an opportune time by the companeros of the state security. Who can doubt that we are at war. I say this because I read a report somewhere in which a Christian Democratic leader said that the state of emergency could lead to a war. This is not a war of tin soldiers, it is a real war, with automatic rifles, RPG-7 mortars, and explosives on the part of the enemy. It is not a war protagonized by John Wayne shooting blanks. It is a war of thousands of men directed by officers of the national guard who are dying and killing. It is not a war of Rambo, it is a war that is turning this country into a besieged, impoverished country in a permanent state of alert.

This is a country at war, a war of thousands of dead, a destructive war in which the killing of children, burning, sabotage, and other crimes are stark naked in all eyes. Amid the war, the economic crisis originated by the aggression, are we to permit the formation of a terrorist, internal, political, ideological front? In other words, are we to permit the scorpion to bite us inside our shirts?

The defense of our power, the moral obligation to defend the only project possible of ensuring the future of our nation and the construction of a new, strong, and well-furnished society make it necessary to use the law and to be as strict as necessary; it is necessary to make a rational use of the authority that was not obtained in a coup d'etat or given away by someone, but was the result of enormous sacrifices and a swollen river of blood. It would be folly not to assume this role; it would be equivalent to being overwhelmed by something the Sandinists have never accepted: a docile, weak attitude. This would be a crime against all our people. We must make taut the joints and muscles of the revolution's defense. This is unavoidable if we are going to counter every attempt to destabilize our nation, because these are aimed at creating the necessary conditions for a foreign intervention.

Revolutionary energy is nothing but strengthening our defensive lines within the context of a war which also requires economic trenches and ideological fighters. Whoever violates the revolutionary laws and other laws that prevail in Nicaragua must face the consequences within the legal framework which has been established. The transgressors' ideology, race, status, or role is unimportant, our struggle against the enemies who are being manipulated from abroad must be equal to our struggle against our internal enemies, both the ones who are openly trying to become U.S. imperialism's fifth column and those who, disguised as saints, or anything else, corrupt and obstruct the course of this plentiful river, the revolution. [applause]

The Interior Ministry's role is to counter all illegal activities which include sabotage, terrorism, and deliberate lies. We have carried out our role and we will continue to do so with clenched fists and clear eyes, and our shield will not tremble, faithful to the death in the defense of the people's interests and the revolution's strategic interests. We will strictly abide by our National Directorate's ironclad will concerning our share in the defense of the revolution, just as it is being done by our close brothers of the Sandinist People's Army in their daily heroic battles; with the same sense of self-sacrifice of our cadres which struggle, leading the masses; with the same enthusiasm of the FSLN's rank and file; and with the same readiness for sacrifice and confidence in victory of all those who offered their crushed bones and generous blood for the homeland. This means that we will wage an integral struggle to death, and each one of us must assume a determined role in the struggle where there must necessarily be winners and losers.

Immersed in this battle for our survival as a country, which is the only door open to achieve a society based on egalitarianism, today -- when we commemorate the Interior Ministry's sixth anniversary under Pedro Arauz' penetrating and perceptive eyes -- each and every one of us, who are the people's defenders, pledge to advance in a struggle during which we will be utterly ruthless. We will pledge to participate in a fight where we are and will be the vanguard of our defense, not only on the traditional battlefields, but in the firmness, solidarity, perseverance, organized participation, and forged steel which will be part of the new man. We will turn each internal structure into an engineering feat and, together with all the Sandinists and the people, we will create an earthly paradise.

We will help give better answers to our society's great daily problems. Our active participation will be a contribution to the life insurance of a society that we will build with calluses, sweat, and blood.

Yesterday, while we gave new promotions and military ranks to the companeros officers of the Interior Ministry, we wanted to recognize their self-sacrificing work, which surpasses any verbal expression; however, this does not mean we have forgotten those who were not promoted to a higher rank but continue to gain prestige, recognition, and respect due to their work and sacrifices.

This recognition goes to the men and women who -- with their touching self-sacrifice, who are firm and experienced, and are faithful to their principles -- are certainly the sentinels of the people's happiness, the ones who become part of the wall to defend our right to a history, survival, and development. The promoted officers have a relatively high grade of professionalism; many have received technical courses in Nicaragua and other countries. However, they have actually graduated in the tough and constant fight against crime, counterrevolution, and imperialism. These men and women have prevented the counterrevolution from creating an internal front in the cities; they have neutralized terrorism, sabotage, and the assassination plans against the revolutionary process' leaders.

Not a single important act of terrorism and sabotage has been carried out as a result of an internally organized activity since the victory of the revolution. This was recently recalled by Commander Manuel Calderon. The fire in Corinto, the attack on the [Augusto Cesar Sandino International] airport, the mining of the ports have been -- without exception -- organized by the CIA from abroad. The state of emergency has contributed a great deal, and will continue to contribute in the future to neutralizing terrorism and death. These men and women must be thanked because delinquency has decreased from more than 34,000 crimes in 1980 to less than 9,000 in 1985. Thanks to them the criminals, prisoners, and counterrevolutionaries have the opportunity to change and join our society within a clearly human framework. There are more than 600 prisoners in open and semi-open farms, and close to 4,000 who have engaged in socially useful jobs.

The young fighters of the Interior Ministry are the ones who control the arrivals and departures in our country; they fight and prevent fires. They are the heroic commando members of the Pablo Ubeda Detachment, crouching in the cold for an ambush which will invariably prove mortal for the enemy. They are men and women who infiltrate the enemy's ranks to learn about their sinister plans: their heroic deed surpasses all others, and their conviction is the most firm of all. They are men and women who pretend they are the people's enemy when in fact they are their most loyal servants. They are the anonymous soldiers of silence who are in a dangerous post of combat and we send them our recognition, admiration, and respect. [applause]

The women's participation has reached relevant heights in the Interior Ministry and confirmed what we already know: lucidity, efficiency, work capacity, and ability for leadership. Commander Doris Maria Tijerino is the only woman in the world who is a chief of police at a national level; Deputy Commander Maria Leticia Valle, a chief in the rearguard at the General Directorate for Services and Finance; Captain Maria Lourdes Casco, chief of the general staff; Captain Ana Isabel Morales, chief of the Immigration and Foreign Citizens Directorate; Deputy Commander Leonor Arrocha, second chief of the State Security's General Directorate for Political Work; Captain Nelba Blandon, from the Communication Media Directorate; and an impressive number of assistant heads and heads of departments and sections assert the role being played by women at Interior Ministry. [applause]

Dozens of companeros in the Interior Ministry, rather, hundreds of companeros in the Interior Ministry have died during the fight and many others will surely die because this struggle is a bloody rebirth. Death is the price to be paid if the nation's life is to be consolidated and this organization, people of Nicaragua, companeros of the National Directorate, have offered and will offer their quota of blood to the joint effort without squabbling. We are part of the people, we are the people, we are the indefatigable eye of the masses. The Interior Ministry is for the people as are other organizations of the revolution, and opposes all of the people's enemies. It belongs to the workers, who are the revolution, and counters those who advocate man's exploitation by man and act like armed bandits, certain politicians in the COSEP [Private Council for Private Enterprise], or certain preachers who are part of a class which has lost its status in the world and whose plaything has been broken, if not completely destroyed forever.

Our work would be useless if we did not establish a close relationship and solidarity with our brothers in the Sandinist People's Army, a coordination and solidarity in the struggle which has become increasingly stronger and deeper. The battle is being waged everywhere, even in the farthest corner of our country. This means we must all increase our worth, technical capacity, plans and control, and our capacity to inform and to be informed. What is our main hope? To be able to close the Interior Ministry's doors some day, for all our members to join the production sector, academic improvement, and cultural tasks. The day we crush and erase the counterrevolutionary enemy's actions from history our economic and moral development levels will become the most efficient police corps. Some of the services we provide will be assumed by community organizations; we will then have small specialized groups for the prevention of crime and the neutralization of possible counterrevolutionary relapses.

Some day U.S. imperialism will be less agressive or disappear, the U.S. people will be stronger and more aware, and their hateful intelligence services will be less aggressive and virulent or disappear. This hope is part of our dreams, no matter how prolonged the struggle may be or how harsh the war may be. The rifles will be stored in their places to rest on the day we have no more counterrevolution or imperialism. We will then have a reign of plenty; a dreamed-of paradise; and easy solution to all problems; a republic of tractors, seeds, and a perfect system, a chance to shed tears of joy; an abundance of sound and color. We will have an empire of equity and the distribution of justice; a dream come true of milk and honey. The Interior Ministry will have no raison d'etre on that distant but real day.

Commanders, officers, and fighters, in the meantime your eyes and ears should be cleared for action. We will remain as sentinels for any turn of events, unlaterable and firm, defending the first fruits of the harvest; impeccable and implacable, weeding out the undesirables together with our brothers in the Army; the different organizations of the revolutionary state; and the party -- a flame which was lit up in the present and will flare into a fire in the future -- Carlos Fonseca's party, which unites and encourages us all; and the immortal FSLN, the only one which has the right and duty to lead the Nicaraguan people's decision to shout thoroughout their life and up to the moment of their death for life itself: Free homeland! [crowd shouts: Or death!] [applause]

UN ENVOY RAPS 'GRANDILOQUENT' U.S. SPEECHES

FL311353 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations -- Cuba has criticized the United States for using the UN tribunal to give grandiloquent speeches on human rights without referring to the barbarism in South Africa practiced by its associates in Pretoria. Speaking last night before the 40th UN General Assembly, Cuban Ambassador Oscar Oramas said it is the hour of clear definitions, and there is no more time or alternatives. Either one supports the racists or those who are suffering the affects of the apartheid policy, he said.

URUGUAYAN MINISTER VIEWS CUBAN RELATIONS

PA311815 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias has stated in Montevideo that his country wants to establish cordial, mutually beneficial realtions with Cuba in all spheres, particularly in the field of trade, on which work is already being done. The fact that Cuba and Uruguay's economic, social, and political systems are substantially different is not a barrier to the establishment of bilateral ties, Iglesias stressed.

The Uruguayan foreign minister issued statements to the press after announcing upcoming visits to South Korea and Brazil, where he will negotiate trade and economic agrements. He told reporters that difficult, turbulent times are in store for Central America, with unavoidable repercussions throughout Latin America, if the Contadora Group peace document is not signed by the established deadline. Iglesias also repudiated the recent killing in South Africa of black poet Benjamin Moloise, emphasizing that Uruguay is strictly abiding by UN decisions in connection with Pretoria's racist regime.

DEL VALLE ATTENDS GUYANESE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

FL311414 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Georgetown -- Sergio Del Valle, Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member and public health minister, has visited the bauxite and aluminum mines in Guyana, located in Linden. Later Del Valle attended the public session of the closing of parliament in Georgetown. General elections were announced for 9 December.

LESOTHO, BENINESE DELEGATIONS MEET OFFICIALS

FL310229 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Responding to official invitations from the Cuban state, the Lesotho and Beninese foreign ministers are visiting our country and today participated in various activities. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today met with Vincent Montsi Makhele, foreign minister from the Kingdom of Lesotho, who is heading his country's delegation. Bilateral relations and the international situation, especially in southern Africa, were discussed at the meeting, held in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere.

The symbolic presentation by the Cuban state of the busts of Benin People's Revolutionary Party Politburo member (Akpo Bodco) and Abdoulaye Issa, president of the National Revolutionary Assembly and of the youth organization, respectively, was held with Armando Hart, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, in attendance.

During the ceremony, Flavio Bravo, chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Government, conveyed a message on behalf of our commander in chief and expressed Cuba's satisfaction on being able to contribute modestly to perpetuating the memory of beloved Beninese leaders.

Beninese Foreign Minister Frederic Assogba Affo said that the carving of those busts contributes to further strengthening existing ties of solidarity between the peoples of Cuba and Benin.

Later, Cuban and Beninese foreign ministers, Isidoro Malmierca and Frederic Assogbe Affo respectively, began official talks which were held in a friendly climate of mutual understanding. They discussed aspects regarding cultural cooperation between the two countries and bilateral development.

Ministers Depart

FL010207 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Frederic Assogba Affo and Vincent Montsi Makhele, Beninese and Lesotho foreign ministers respectively, today ended an official and friendly visit to our country. Earlier Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign minister and Central Committee member, hosted a cocktail party in honor of the foreign ministers from Benin and Lesotho.

During their stay in our country the distinguished African visitors toured several places of historic, cultural, and economic interest in Havana, the Isle of Youth, and Santiago de Cuba. Frederic Assogba and Vincent Monstsi held official talks with party and government leaders.

Before their departure at the air terminal the foreign ministers received albums detailing their visit in Cuba. They expressed their satisfaction with their reception. They indicated that the visit contributed to the exchange of views and knowledge among the countries, strengthening fraternal relations.

Before his departure, the Lesotho foreign minister was received at Central Committee headquarters by Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate Politburo and Secretariat member. The talks were held in a cordial climate.

VEIGA NOTES PREPARATIONS FOR RED SUNDAY

FL311240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] More than 2.5 million workers will participate in Red Sunday, on 3 November, in honor of the 68th anniversary of the October revolution and the third party congress. Final preparations are being made so that it can be the most massive, organized, and efficient event held in Cuba. This was reported by Roberto Veiga, alternate Politburo member and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, CTC, in a press conference granted in Havana on the preparations for that gigantic mobilization, the tenth productive event by the Cuban workers movement.

NEW EXCHANGE SYSTEM FOR FOREIGNERS ESTABLISHED

PA010255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0222 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Havana, 31 Oct (EFE) -- Cuba has established a new foreign exchange system for tourists and foreigners residing in Cuba to facilitate sales operations and, "secondly" to fight the foreign currency "black market." The directors of the National Bank of Cuba and the National Institute of Tourism reported today that as of tomorrow the "foreign exchange certificates" system will be implemented. These new certificates will be new bills of a different color and will have two categories.

The first category will be worth 1, 3, 5, 10, and 20 Cuban covertible pesos and will be payable against Socialist countries' currency or bank drafts. The second certificates, which will also include a 50-peso bill, can be obtained by exchanging other currency: dollars, pounds, pesetas, liras, German marks, up to 20 different currencies.

With these "foreign exchange certificates" tourists, foreign visitors, and residents abroad will be able to purchase all the products in the authorized stores and tourist establishments. The number of establishments in which the tourist must pay with foreign exchange, directly or with the new certificates or bills, will be expanded to organizations under the Culture Ministry, transporation, and centers of historic interest.

According to the information released today to the foreign press accredited in Havana, the National Bank of Cuba had noted places where a tourist with francs, marks, or other foreign currency had difficulties when purchases were being made. They were told: "Go to the bank and exchange your money for dollars and then come back here again, because our prices are in dollars and we only have dollars to give you in change," a senior bank executive explained. "Then the tourist found the purchase troublesome. With the new system the trouble is eliminated, because only one exchange transaction is made," he added.

"The certificates are purchased, and then purchases are made at the stores with them without any problem, because they are equivalent to the U.S. dollar," which is the currency used to price the products sold in tourist shops. According to the Cuban bank and tourism officials, "the chief objective" is to speed up tourists' exchange and purchase transactions.

They noted that "nevertheless, this has a secondary effect on all aspects of the black market on foreign exchange, because the tourist will not be interested in obtaining the national currency." The sources contacted believe that by "discouraging" the use of the national currency there will be a reduction in the "black market," which has complex and varied ramifications here.

The Cuban authorities have informed their offices abroad, travel agencies, tour operators, and tourist guides about the new system and have also published brochures explaining it.

BERMUDA

PLP DEFEATED IN GENERAL ELECTIONS: UBP ADVANCES

FL302206 Bridgetown CANA in English 2111 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct 30, CANA -- The future of Lois Browne-Evans as leader of the opposition in Bermuda appeared in jeopardy today after the Progressive Labour Party (PLP) slumped to its heaviest ever defeat in general elections yesterday. The PLP, which five years ago appeared on the verge of ending the ruling United Bermuda Party's (UBP) uninterrupted grip on power, picked up only seven seats while the UBP won a record 31 in the 40-seat house of assembly. The other two seats went to the fledgling National Liberal Party (NLP).

Mrs Browne-Evans, who has led the PLP for a total of 13 years including the past nine, last night refused to comment on her future as leader but she must face a party vote within the next three days. After the 1983 election, when the PLP won 14 seats to the UBP's 26, Mrs Browne-Evans, a 58-year-old lawyer, easily held off a challenge to her leadership from Gilbert Darrell, now leader of the NLP. Her resignation now would come as little surprise, political analysts say.

The PLP lost the 1980 election by only four seats. After slipping further behind two years ago, Mrs Browne-Evans blamed her party's defeat on too casual an approach to resignation by PLP supporters. Last night she blamed her party's defeat on the NLP, dubbing the newcomers a spoiling party.

The predominantly black PLP, which derives its main support from grass roots voters, was racked by internal strife last year when six members, including four members of Parliament, were expelled from the party after a leadership row. The six had called on Mrs Browne-Evans to step down as leader. The four later sat as independents in the House of Assembly, reducing the PLP's parliamentary group to 10, and subsequently helped form the centrist NLP two months ago. The fact that the NLP held on to two of those seats yesterday surprised many political observers. The last time a third party joined the fray in 1968 when party politics were introduced in this tiny but affluent British coloney that thrives on tourism and international business, it failed dismally. The Bermuda Democratic Party won no seats then and disbanded soon afterwards.

Leader Gilbert Darrell, one of the six dissidents kicked out of the PLP last year, said yesterday's results showed the NLP had now won legitimacy in Parliament. Darrell held on to his seat in Hamilton East. Austin Thomas, the other NLP victor, said: The NLP is a reality. There was a clear and formidable attempt by the PLP and the right wing of the UBP to take us out of existence. No question about that. The feeling was we had no right to exist and they told us, insultingly, that there was no middle ground in Bermuda. The fact is we are here, we are a force, he said.

Delighted with the results of yesterday's poll, Premier John Swan told celebrating workers: The job has just begun. Swan, a 50-year-old self-made millionaire and the island's second black leader, took over as premier in 1982 from David Gibbons at a time when UBP popularity was slipping badly. He called an election 13 months later, increased the UBP's majority to 12 and has now won a massive mandate to lead the country until 1990.

What were his plans now? To continue the programme, to continue the job we have to do and to continue to steer the course that has been set for a better Bermuda for all people, he said. He had promised to hold a referendum on the question of independence. The UBP picked up its extra five seats yesterday, when the 69.7 per cent voter turnout was the lowest on record, by scoring convincing victories in three marginal constituencies.

Senator Robert Barritt, who hit the headlines earlier this year when he won approval for Bermuda shorts to be worn in the Upper House, and his running mate signwriter Lawson Mapp started the PLP slide by taking Pembroke East Central for the UBP. They defeated senior shadow ministers Stanley Morton and Dr Barbara Ball, the PLP's only white MP.

The marginal Sandys North Constituency, previously held by the PLP, fell to the UBP pair of lawyer Ed Bailey and funeral director Colin Pearman. Bailey is also president of the Bermuda Cricket Board of Control.

Community and Cultural Affairs Minister Gerald Simons finally won a seat in the house. He finished second behind Tourism Minister Irving Pearman in Warwick East, trailing his colleague by 141 votes, but relegating the NLP's former PLP MP Walter Brangman to third place. Simons, who has been sitting in the Senate, lost in Warwick East in the last election and he suffered another setback when he was defeated in a UBP primary in Pembroke West earlier this year.

Two other new UBP faces in the house will be Mrs Grace Bell and insurance salesman Phillip Smith, who won respectively in St Georges South and St Georges North after two incumbents stepped down.

The UBP won 62 per cent of the vote, compared to 56.6 per cent last time, while the PLP's share dropped from 43.3 per cent two years ago to 31 per cent. The NLP won seven per cent of the votes. The PLP fielded only 30 candidates and the NLP eight while the UBP put up a full slate of 40.

Independent candidate Albari Assalaam lost his deposit in St Georges North after picking up just five votes.

Commenting on the PLP's defeat, THE ROYAL GAZETTE newspaper said in an editorial today: Seldom can any populist party have suffered such a staggering decline. The share of the popular vote would indicate that the public is disenchanted with the PLP in its present form and is asking for change.

The previous lowest turnout was in the 1968 election when 72 per cent of the electorate voted. Low turnouts have traditionally favoured the multiracial UBP, which gets solid backing from the island's 40 per cent whites and middle class blacks.

JAMAICA

PNP MARCHES ON CENTRAL BANK, DEMANDS ELECTIONS

FL311700 Bridgetown CANA in English 1651 GMT 31 Oct 85

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 31, CANA -- Thousands of opposition People's National Party (PNP) supporters today marched on the Jamaica Central Bank, demanding immediate general elections and a change in the course adopted by the Edward Seaga Administration for solving the country's economic crisis.

But hours earlier in a radio and television broadcast from Parliament, Prime Minister Seaga made it clear government would stick to its economic policies. There is no departure, no alternative to the present course by which we seek to stabilise the nation's financial accounts, reversing the process of decay to restructure the economy, he said.

He said, however, government was having talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) with a view to softening the pace and character of adjustment under a US 115 million dollar economic support loan programme signed last June. Jamaica is seeking a waiver from the fund to continue the programme, having failed September's quarterly economic performance test which the government said happened because a programmed U.S. loan had not come in time.

Prior to today's demonstration outside the Bank of Jamaica, PNP protesters staged an all night vigil in Kingston's National Heroes Park, followed by an early morning, candlelight devotional service.

Seaga's parliamentary statement on the economy last night was to mark the fifth anniversary in office of his Jamaica Labour Party (JLP). The timing of its delivery, observers said, was aimed at deflecting attention from the PNP activities in the park.

The PNP demonstration was specifically to protest the twice-weekly (Tuesdays and Thursdays) foreign exchange auction system which determines the parity of the Jamaica dollar against its American counterpart. Under the system, the value of the local dollar has fallen dramatically, especially over the past two months, causing widespread outcry over resulting price increases. The Jamaica dollar rallied strongly at Tuesday's auction, gaining 40 cents to clear at J6 dollars for one U.S., after the government put up US 8 million dollars for sale, nearly four times the normal amount. Some US 4 million dollars was in today's auction and the Jamaica dollar was expected to make another gain.

PNP chairman P.J. Patterson told supporters outside the Central Bank that the strengthening of the local dollar was an unsustainable gimmick. It will take only six weeks for the slide to be more than evident again, he said. The PNP wants a fixed exchange rate, with the priority allocation of foreign exchange and specific levels when necessary, to maintain Jamaica's export competitivity.

At a rally last night, the PNP also pressed its case for general elections, repeating its argument that Seaga's mandate was at an end, based on the October 30, 1980 poll. The party boycotted snap elections called by Seaga in December 1983, on the grounds that the poll was held on an outdated voters' list.

PNP president, former prime minister Michael Manley, told his supporters last night he had been patient for the past five years, but from today, things would be different.

In his parliamentary address, Seaga did not speak directly to the PNP call for elections, though he has in the past rejected it. He argued that the PNP did not have credible alternatives to deal with Jamaica's economic problems. Such alternatives....have been tried already....and have failed. Indeed, those very failures are, in part, why we face the problems we face today, he said.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GRENADA PROPOSES RESTORATION OF RELATIONS

FL311640 Bridgetown CANA in English 1607 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 31, CANA -- New initiatives are under way to restore the formerly close relations between neighbouring Trinidad and Tobago and Grenada, Grenadian Prime Minister Herbert Blaize said in an interview with THE TRINIDAD EXPRESS newspaper. The present government of Trinidad and Tobago and ourselves have begun working out mechanisms for resuming a more normal relationship between us, Blaize said. I believe it will be not too long before you see a resumption of more pleasant relationships.

Speaking to the paper's New York correspondent, Blaize who has since returned to Grenada, said that his country was not looking to Port-of-Spain for development grants, but technical help and easier access to its markets.

Trinidad and Tobago imposed visa restrictions to control the entry of Grenadians, following a violent 1983 coup in Grenada that left the island's prime minister and half of his cabinet dead. Trinidad and Tobago was one of the Caribbean states opposed to the U.S.-led invasion of the Spice Isle to end the strife and oust the leftist military junta that had taken over.

Blaize said that as aid from Trinidad and Tobago to help with Grenada's reconstruction effort, his country needed markets for products such as garments and fruit. Grenada also would like to call on what Blaize referred to as Trinidad and Tobago's wide and varied technical expertise. Trinidad has its own problems, Blaize said, (but) when Trinidad reduces the barriers for Grenadian products to get into Trinidad, it will be of great help to us in stabilizing our situation.

VISIBLE TRADE SURPLUS RECORDED WITH CARICOM

FL281640 Bridgetown CANA in English 2140 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 27, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago recorded a 155 million dollar (one TT dollar; 41 U.S. cents) visible trade surplus with other Caribbean community (Caricom) member countries, according to 1984 figures just published by the government's Central Statistical Office (CSO).

Petroleum accounted for 77.8 per cent of all this country's exports to Caricom.

Trinidad and Tobago exported 492 million dollars worth of goods to Caricom countries in 1984, whilst importing 337 million dollars worth.

The twin-island state exported 109 million dollars worth of non-oil goods and imported 337 million dollars worth.

The non-petroleum trade deficit of 220 million dollars is, however, a 35 million dollar improvement on 1983's 263 million dollar non-pok deficit.

The figures show that total non-petroleum exports decreased by 43 million dollars, whilst imports also declined by 78 million dollars. The report points to a decline in the importation of clothing, furniture, and electrical equipment.

Trinidad and Tobago's largest customer was Guyana, with a 122 million trade balance being recorded by the twin-island state.

Trinidad and Tobago recorded a 37 million dollar favourable balance in its trading with Barbados (exports 127 million; imports 90 million dollars).

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

CONTADORA DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD MEETING

FL010135 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2342 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Panama City, 31 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers are holding a private meeting in Panama City although the Panamanian Foreign Ministry has not officially confirmed it.

It was known that deputy foreign ministers from Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela are meeting with an EEC representative to discuss a report the negotiating group will submit during the 8 November Luxembourg meeting. Contadora deputy foreign ministers had planned talks during this phase of negotiations. An agreement needs to be reached on pending matters on the peace and cooperation proposal by 20 November.

There are still varying proposals on matters related to armaments and military maneuvers. Contadora is expected to submit a version that Central American governments can accept. The Contadora technical group has to meet and find a conciliatory formula and, later, the foreign ministers will hold a summit during the Luxembourg meeting with the EEC countries, Spain, and Portugal.

WORLD LEADERS ASK REAGAN, GORBACHEV TO DISARM

PA010257 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Six heads of state sent a joint message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan asking them for concrete steps toward disarmament. The message, sent by the presidents of Mexico and Argentina, the heads of state of India, Greece, and Sweden, and former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, proposes the suspension of all nuclear tests for 1 year. The measure could be made permanent, the message adds, if the powers support the suspension of the nuclear tests.

The disarmament proposal presented by the six world leaders is aimed at making the leaders of the two superpowers aware of the need for peace in the world. For us, the presidents tell Reagan and Gorbachev, it is especially important that during your meeting in Geneva, concrete steps be taken toward disarmament and peace.

URUGUAY

INTERIOR MINISTER'S RESIGNATION REJECTED

PY010224 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Carlos Manini has said that a few hours ago he again resigned his post and that President Julio Maria Sanguinetti rejected his resignation. However, Dr Manini pointed out that he will leave the post as soon as possible, although he did not specify when this will be. In statements to reporters during the visit he paid to Canelones accompanying the president, the minister also said that political chicanery leads nowhere.